

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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FROM: CAIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2230, JANUARY 11, 7 PM

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 2230, REPEATED INFORMATION LONDON 446,
PARIS 372, AMMAN 139, BAGHDAD 123, BEIRUT 222, DAMASCUS 135
JIDDA 138, TEL AVIV 116.

RE DEPTTEL 2169 AND EMBTEL 2223.

AMONG VARIOUS SUBJECT DISCUSSED WITH NASSER JANUARY 9 WAS
THAT OF JEWS. HE ENDEAVORED MINIMIZE PROBLEM BY TALKING OF
SMALL NUMBER ACTUALLY DEPORTED AND REASONS FOR AND RELAXATION
OF SEQUESTRATION JEWISH PROPERTY. I SAID THIS INFORMATION
IN INTEREST BUT REAL PROBLEM AS I UNDERSTOOD IT WAS PRESSURE
BEING EXERTED ON STATELESS JEWS TO LEAVE AND DIFFICULT CONDITIONS
UNDER WHICH DEPARTING. OUR INFORMATION WAS THIS PROBLEM
OF CONSIDERABLE MAGNITUDE AND IT IS CAUSING CONSIDERABLE
CONCERN IN US, INCLUDING CONGRESS.

NASSER SEEMED FLUSTERED AND SUGGESTED I PURSUE MATTER WITH
MINISTER OF INTERIOR MUGEIDDINE, WHICH I DID LAST NIGHT,
ACCOMPANIED BY POLITICAL COUNSELOR SCHNEE.

MINISTER REMARKED PRESIDENT HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH HIM AND THAT
IN PREPARATION THIS DISCUSSION HE HAD GATHERED SOME STATISTICS
STATELESS JEWS EGYPT NUMBERED 7000, EGYPTIAN JEWS 30,000;
FIGURES RE NUMBER JEWS FOREIGN NATIONALITY NOT (REPEAT NOT)
AVAILABLE BUT AGREED THEY MIGHT BRING TOTAL NUMBER JEWS 3
CATEGORIES TO ABOUT 45,000. QUESTIONED REGARDING FIGURE IF
30,000 FOR EGYPTIAN JEWS WHICH CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN OTHER
ESTIMATES, MINISTER AFFIRMED FIGURE REPRESENTED NUMBER
JEWS WITH DOCUMENTATION AS EGYPTIAN NATIONALS. OF 7,000
STATELESS, 2,000 HAVE DEPARTED EGYPT. OF 280 STATELESS ASKED

TO LEAVE

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11:02 PM

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-2- 2230, JANUARY 11, 7 PM, FROM CAIRO

TO LEAVE BY GOVERNMENT (EMBTel 1929) 171 DEPARTED. HUGEDDINE STATED DEPARTURES BALANCE 2,000 DUE LARGELY ATMOSPHERE WHICH NATURALLY PREVAILED IN EARLY DAYS FOLLOWING OUT BREAK HOSTILITIES. THERE WERE NO (REPEAT NO) GENERAL ORDERS REQUIRING STATELESS JEWS LEAVE COUNTRY, NONE WERE BEING ISSUED, THOSE ORDERED OUT HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF ACTS AGAINST INTERESTS OF THE STATE OR HAD CONNECTIONS WITH ISRAEL WHICH MADE THEM RISK. NO, (REPEAT NO) EGYPTIAN JEW HAD BEEN ORDERED LEAVE COUNTRY AND NONE HAVE LEFT WITH EXCEPTION 65 WHO DEPARTED FROM PORT SAID WITH BRITISH. THEY ARE FREE RETURN AS WOULD BE ANY OTHER EGYPTIAN CITIZEN.

TOTAL OF 300 EGYPTIAN AND STATELESS JEWS HAD BEEN INTERNED (ABOUT 150 OF EACH). 21 STATELESS AND 77 EGYPTIAN CONTINUE TO BE HELD FOR SECURITY REASONS. LATTER GROUP BEING RELEASED AT RATE OF ABOUT 10 EVERY FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.

SEQUESTRATIONS GRADUALLY BEING LIFTED FROM 100 PLUS INDIVIDUALS SEQUESTERED. THUS FAR 15 NAMES DELETED. OF THE 3 SEQUESTERED FIRMS OWNED BY JEWS EGYPTIAN NATIONALITY, FOUR HAD BEEN DELETED. HE INDICATED IT GOVERNMENT POLICY TO PUT AN END TO SEQUESTRATIONS, STATING JEWISH FIRMS AND NAMES HAD ONLY BEEN SEQUESTERED TO PREVENT FLIGHT OF ASSETS AND THAT SEQUESTRATORS HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED THEIR SOLE FUNCTION TO PREVENT SUCH ACTION AND THAT OTHERWISE BUSINESS TO RUN AS USUAL.

MUGEDDINE DENIED EMPHATICALLY AND REPEATEDLY THAT THERE HAD BEEN ANY GOVERNMENT POLICY ENCOURAGING DISMISSAL JEWS FROM THEIR WORK. SAID HE KNEW CASES HAD OCCURRED, CONSIDERED IT UNDERSTANDABLE IN LIGHT FEELING WHICH HAD PREVAILED AT ONE TIME AND IN VIEW FACT SOME PEOPLE BOUND TAKE ADVANTAGE SITUATION SUCH AS EXISTED TO FURTHER PERSONAL INTERESTS. GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED ORDERS SEQUESTRATORS AND TO FIRMS UNDER MOBILIZATION THAT JEWS PER SE NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM JOBS. IN THIS CONNECTION AS IN DISCUSSION OTHER ASPECTS OF PROBLEM HE REFERRED SPECIAL OFFICES WHICH HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED TO RECEIVE COMPLAINTS FROM ANY JEWISH PERSON MISTREATED.

MINISTER

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-3- 2230, JANUARY 11, 7 PM, FROM CAIRO

MINISTER THEN REFERRED TO REPORT HE HAD THAT MORNING THAT WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY HAD ISSUED STATEMENT ALLEGING MISTREATMENT JEWS EGYPT. FACT WHITE HOUSE REFERRED TREATMENT JEWS WITHOUT MENTIONING MISTREATMENT ARABS BY ISRAELIS CREATED SERIOUS PUBLIC RELATIONS PROBLEM FOR GOE. ISRAELIS CONVICTED OF MURDER 50 ARABS IN KAFR QUWASIM BY OWN PRESIDENT AND GOVERNMENT, AND ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST ARABS IN BAZA ALSO ESTABLISHED. CONCLUDING HE SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN MAKING INQUIRIES AND BELIEVES JEWISH COMMUNITY RELAXING AND THAT MANY NO LONGER FEEL IMPELLED LEAVE.

UNFORTUNATELY ZAKARIT'S REASONABLENESS AND ASSURANCES ONLY PARTLY REFLECTED IN ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS. ONLY THIS WEEK A NUMBER OF STATELESS JEWS HAVE BEEN ADVISED BY POLICE (INCASES KNOWN AT LEVEL VARIOUS CAIRO DISTRICT POLICE HEADQUARTERS) LEAVE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY. THERE IS EVIDENCE SOME JEWS GETTING THEIR OLD JOBS BACK, BUT THERE ALSO REPORTS THAT FIRING CONTINUE AND THAT JEWISH BUSINESSMEN RUN INTO SERIOUS PROBLEMS WHEN THEY REQUIRE GOVERNMENT PERMITS FOR IMPORTS, EXPORTS, ET CETERA.

EMBASSY INFORMED JEWISH COMMUNITY CURRENTLY ENDEAVORING ARRANGE TWO MORE SPECIAL SAILINGS, A REPEAT OF THE MISR TRIP TO ITALY UNDER INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AUSPICES AND A SAILING ON S/S YUGOSLAVIA TO MARSEILLE. ISRAEL GRANTED VISAS ALL PASSENGERS JANUARY S/S MISR TRIP, LARGE PROPORTION REPORTED TO HAVE ACCEPTED. GOE REJECTED INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS PROPOSAL FOR VOYAGE DIRECT HAIFA FROM ALEXANDRIA.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

Control: 6732

Rec'd: January 11, 1957
4:19 p.m.

NEA

FROM: Rome

Info

RMR

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 2897, January 11, 9 p.m.

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Re Department circular telegram 531 December 22 and EMBTEL
2794 January 5.

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Re Jewish refugees from Egypt.

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Head of Jewish communities of Italy said January 10 that according
his information 5,500 Jews had left Egypt, 3,500 coming to
or through Italy with 500 in Italy now. He estimates 1,200
have gone or are enroute Israel and 3,500 are in France.

CIA

Remainder scattered. If conditions Egypt continue unchanged
20,000 more may leave.

JERNEGAN

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *JMC*
SEV - Mr. Anderson

DATE: January 11, 1957

FROM : NE - LHoffacker *A*

SUBJECT: Attached Letter from Isidor E. Offenbach (received in NE Jan. 11, 1957).

all In your response, you may wish to take into account the letter used by Mrs. Campbell in SEV in responding to reports of mistreatment of Jews in Egypt. / There is no special program for granting of visas to Jews such as those to whom the writer refers as there is in the case of Hungarian refugees.

LC:

LC: Ted says I say that we have the whole thing under consideration

NEA:NE:LHoffacker:bjk
1/11/57 *A*

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MAR 12 1957

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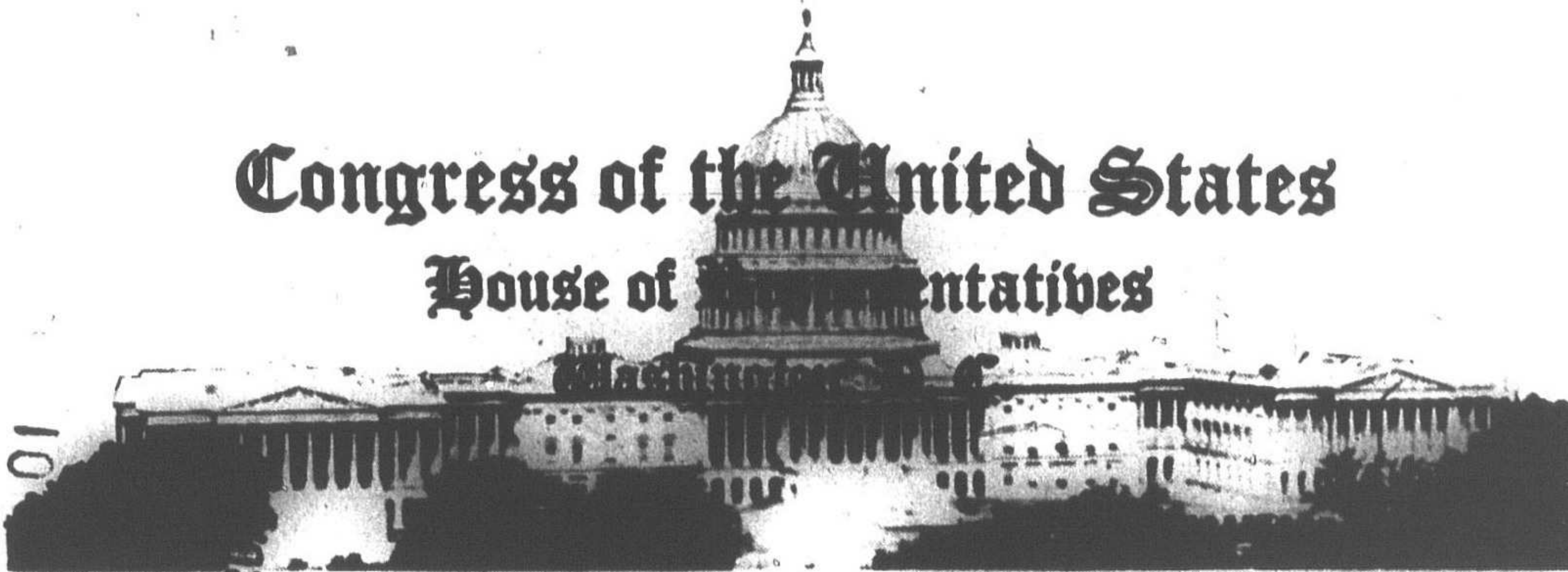
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Hugh Scott
6TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:
1613 WADSWORTH AVE.
CHESTNUT HILL 7-2211

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives



Committee: Judiciary

January 12, 1957

ARNON M. GULICK
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

WILLIAM G. MURPHY
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

SECRETARIES:
EDITH V. SKINNER
VIRGINIA B. WALLACE
EDWARD E. PILCH
BARBARA A. YOH

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1957 JAN 14 PM 01

RM/R
CURRENT RECORD
BRANCH

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I would like to concur in the comments expressed in the following telegram sent to President Eisenhower and signed by the Presidents of twenty leading Jewish Organization in my city of Philadelphia.

The telegram reads as follows; "Despite repeated United States protests wire service reports confirm beyond any doubt the Egyptian campaign of terror against Jewish citizens. Arrested without charges property confiscated imprisoned in crowded cells and expelled after signing documents under duress. Egyptian Jews must now rely on the free and democratic nations for haven and assistance. The undersigned twenty Presidents of Citywide Philadelphia Organizations urge the United States directly and through the United Nations to protect the lives and property of Egyptian Jews and all other similarly affected. We urge also that the United States and other free nations open their gates to Egyptian Refugees as they so promptly did for the unfortunate Hungarian Refugees. Victims of political oppression and persecution look to the US and UN for concrete offers of refuge and for direct efforts to end persecution in Egypt and to restore confiscated property. In light of Egypt's continued ignoring of U.S. protests extraordinary steps are required."

I would appreciate any comments you might have as to possible solutions to this problem.

Thank you.

321209

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filmed for RM/R records
Hugh Scott

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Department of State
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Washington, D.C.

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January 25 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-1257

Dear Mr. Scott:

I refer to your letter of January 12 to Secretary Dulles in which you quote the text of a telegram sent to President Eisenhower from the Presidents of leading Jewish Organizations in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, concerning reports of the mistreatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt. We appreciate your interest in making your views and the views of your constituents available.

In response to numerous inquiries from the public, we have prepared a statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies. You may wish to send your constituents the enclosed copies of this statement for their information.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

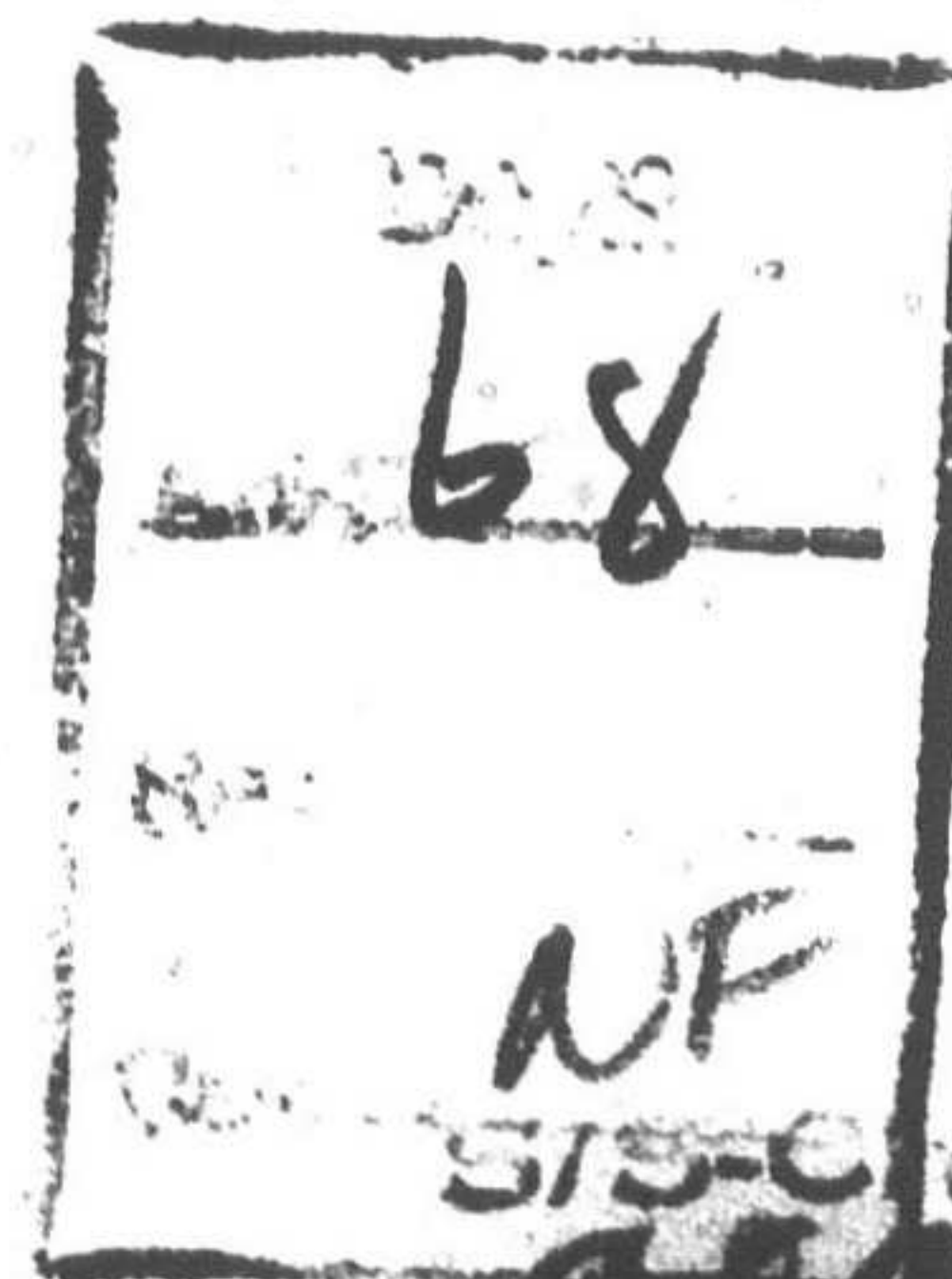
Enclosure:

Statement (25 copies).

The Honorable
Hugh Scott,
House of Representatives.

P:SEV:IMCampbell:mr

1/19/57



JAN 23 1957 P.M.

to Hys signature
JAN 25 1957

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874.411/1-1257

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In reply refer to
WRA:HE

January 11 1957

Dear Rabbi Adams:

As I promised you and the other members of the Delegation on Behalf of the American Rabbinate, when you called on me on December 27, I have brought to the attention of other officers of the Department the memorandum on the situation of Jews in Egypt which you left with me.

In our conversation I believe I made clear our deep concern over reports of mistreatment of these people. You also were informed of the action which we have taken with President Nasser and other Egyptian officials in an effort to alleviate the situation. You may be sure that we will continue our contact with the Egyptian Government on this problem, keeping before it our profound concern and pointing out the unfavorable impression being created in this country and elsewhere by accounts of repressions of Jews in Egypt.

We have the impression that these and other measures have brought the Government of Egypt to greater awareness of the depth of international public feeling in this matter. This development, it seems to us, should have helpful effects. United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic representatives of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

The suggestions which you and your associates made for further steps by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must be taken in the light of all factors including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefit to the individuals concerned. Should it be decided that any of the measures

night

Rabbi Theodore L. Adams,
Vice President, Synagogue Council of America,
110 W. 42 Street,
New York City 36, New York.

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874.411/1-1157

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might properly be undertaken and that action on our part would achieve desired objectives, we would not hesitate to act.

The developments which so concern us both are the predictable consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the truly important and difficult problems confronting the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will maintain its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Rountree
Assistant Secretary

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1/3/57

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JAN 11 1957 P.M.
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INCOMING TELEGRAM



Department of State

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Action

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FROM: Cairo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2259, January 14, 8 p.m.

London's 128 sent Department 3567.

Embassy reliably informed that as of December 31, 4,322 British including some Maltese and 5,596 French including some French nationals from North Africa departed Egypt.

Breakdown will follow if available.

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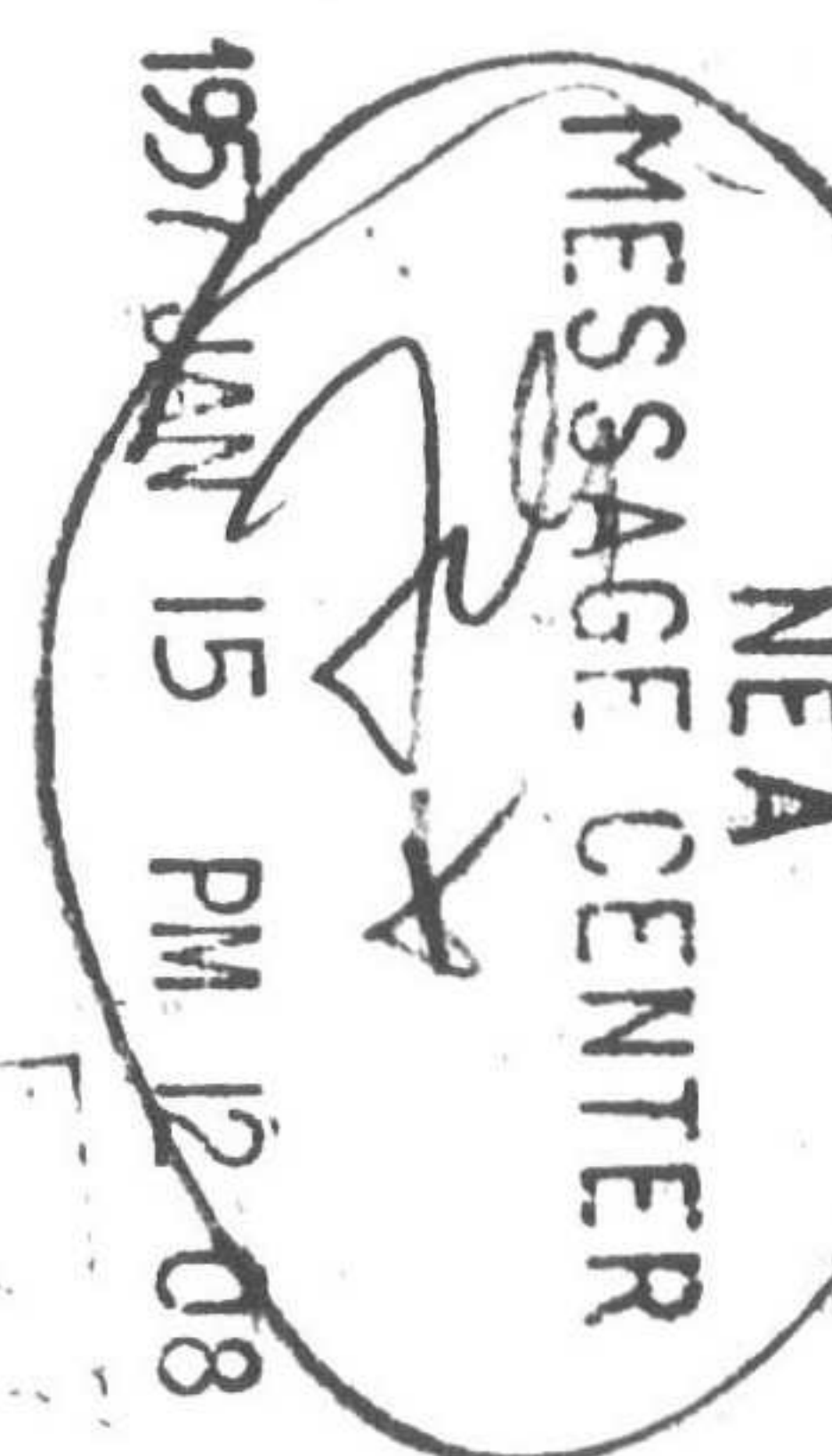
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January 15, 1957
12:48 a.m.

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmEmbassy, ATHENS

470

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 14, 1957

REF : Deptel 531, December 22, 1956; Embtel 2335, December 31, 1956; and
Embdesp. No. 449, January 4, 1957.

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67	NEA-4	PMR-2, OLI-8, EUR-5, L-2, ID-4, ORMA-5
	1/17	PIA-17
		R-1

SUBJECT: Statistics on Jews Deported from Egypt Transiting Greece.

The Embassy learned recently that the Athens correspondent of the London Times, Mr. Mario S. MODIANO, has been conducting inquiries into the question of Jews who have been expelled from Egypt. At the port of Piraeus he has interviewed a considerable number personally and was able to obtain the statistics given below. He believes that the number of 2,533 given here represents about 50% of the total number of Jews who have been expelled to date, the other 50% having gone directly to their countries of national origin.

The rate of transit through Piraeus has been approximately 500 per week. Few, if any, according to Mr. Modiano, express a desire to return to Egypt.

Mr. Modiano adds that of the total number of Jewish refugees who have passed through Piraeus, approximately 330 proceeded as immigrants to Israel.

The figures given below are for the period November 28, 1956 to January 4, 1957:

NationalitiesNumber

French	1573
British	321
Greek	87
Stateless (Egyptian laissez-passer)	290
Italian	225
Spanish	7
Iranian	12
Other	18

TOTAL 2533

cc: GTI
Salonika

For the Ambassador

Howard Elting, Jr.

First Secretary of Embassy

EMulcahy:js

REPORTER

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACTION
is assigned to

SEV

January 14, 1957

RM/R

Dear Mister Secretary:

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

321261

Enc. letter from Alvin D
Rosenbaum re. military
of Jews in Egypt.

Very truly yours,
This letter (and its
enclosures) if a micro-
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Ray Funder
M. C.

District.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1957 JAN 16 AM 11 48

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SHEET

January 24 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-1457

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Dear Mr. Madden:

I refer to your communication of January 14, enclosing a letter from Mr. Alvin D. Rosenbloom, Gary, Indiana, inquiring about reports concerning the mistreatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt.

In response to numerous inquiries from the public, we have prepared a statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies. You may wish to send your constituent one of the enclosed copies of this statement for his information.

Your constituent's communication is returned, as requested.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Statement (Five copies).
- ✓ 2. From Mr. Rosenbloom (returned).

The Honorable
Ray J. Madden,
House of Representatives.

DC/R
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Rev
Cat <i>NF</i>

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JAN 23 1957 P.M.
JAN 2 / 1957

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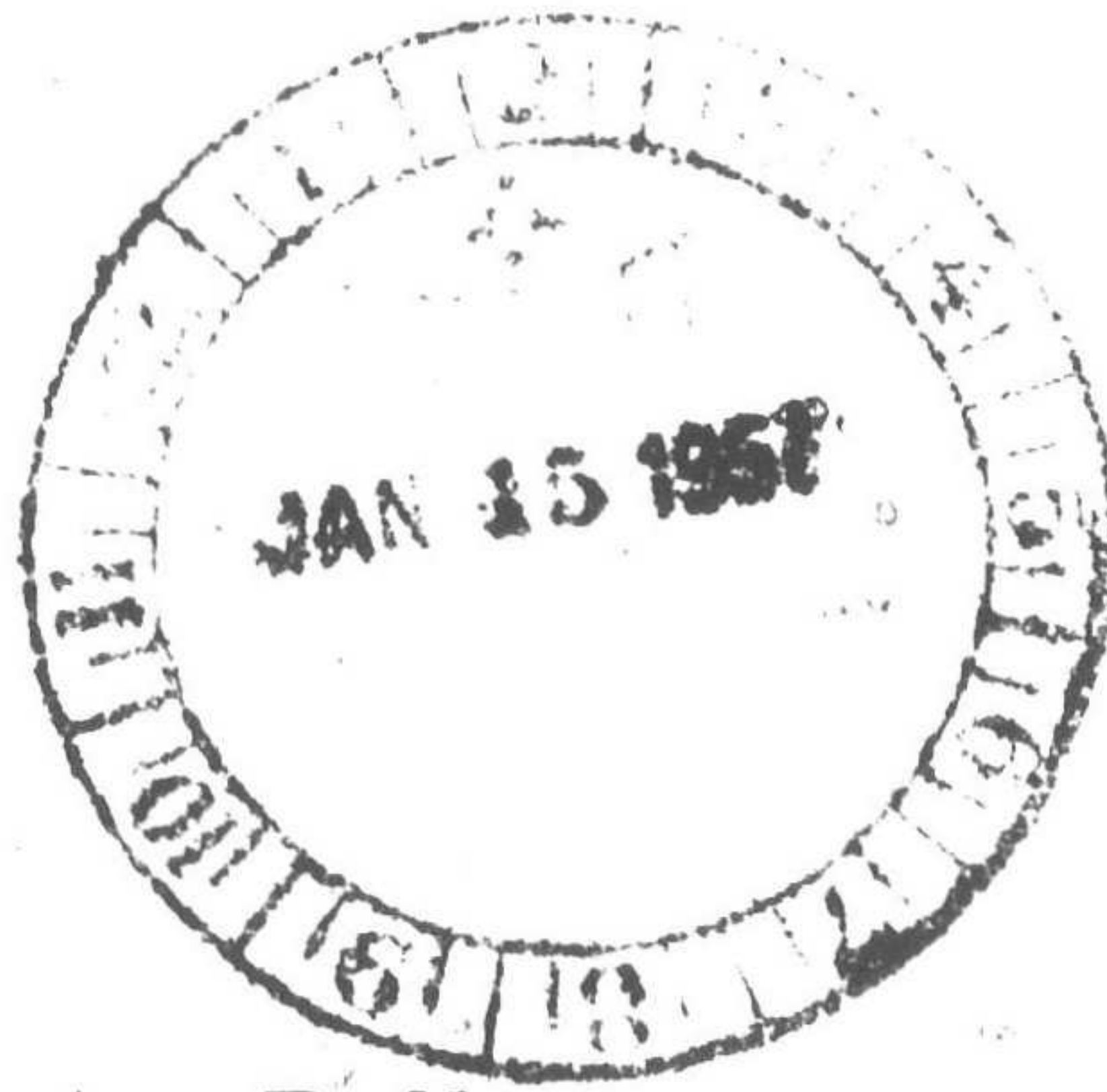
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B'NAI B'RITH

Office of the President
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
TWO PLAZA
PARK FOREST, ILLINOIS



*Quesada
NEA 1/23/57
W. W. Cairo
1/23/57*

January 14, 1957

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dulles:

B'nai B'rith has heretofore called attention to the plight of Jews in Egypt. We are grateful for the inquiries and representations made by our Government in this matter. We must now report that certain information on the subject has come to our attention which we regard as terrifying in its implications.

We have recently received a report from a special correspondent of The National Jewish Monthly, the B'nai B'rith publication, which tells in detail the frightening circumstances of Jews in Egypt. A copy of this report, together with prints of photographs which accompanied it, are enclosed.

For reasons of his own personal security, the identity of the correspondent must be protected. At the same time, we have satisfied ourselves to the extent that it is possible that the material contained in his report is substantially accurate.

In view of the grave situation described in the report, we respectfully urge that our State Department seek a prompt investigation of its statements through the resources of the United Nations and our own government's facilities.

We realize the political complexities of the moment. It would appear, however, that the immoral conduct by the government of Egypt toward its citizens and residents of the Jewish faith is a matter of world concern. Our Nation's high moral purpose cannot be served unless it is met with some semblance of morality by those with whom we seek good international relations.

The parallel between this report and the incidents preceding World War II is too striking to be disregarded. There is every indication that

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Rev
Ch. 10

Honorable John Foster Dulles - 2

January 14, 1957

Col. Nasser has for some time been developing a program calculated to terrify and to mulct Egyptian Jews, as well as those of foreign nationalities resident in that country. The report discloses that anti-Jewish policies were legalized by the Nasser government a year ago -- or long before the outbreak of hostilities between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai Desert. Thus, the repeated assertions by Nasser that the events of Sinai and Suez forced this program to be created in the name of security appears to be a major falsehood.

Our compassion for the Jews of Egypt is deepened by a fear that they, not unlike the martyrs of the late thirties and early forties, represent the vanguard of a determined attack against the free world. We appeal to you, sir, to exhaust every possible avenue of the United Nations and of our Government to give immediate attention to this critical matter.

Sincerely,

Philip M. Klutznick

Philip M. Klutznick

Enclosures *14 5*

The violent actions taken by Nasser's government against British, French and stateless Jews resident in Egypt, the confiscation of their property, and their deportation on from 9 to 72 hours' notice, have provided the press with a flood of news which overshadowed the ominous fate that looms over the native Egyptian Jewish community of some 27,000 individuals.

These victims of Nasser's junta have not been and will not be deported, because the new Egyptian constitution absolutely forbids the deportation of any Egyptian citizen, and/or the revocation of his citizenship which would render legal the issue of an expulsion warrant for him.

Consequently, this ancient Jewish community is being systematically pauperized, maltreated, and interned together with common criminals in unspeakable places of detention. Together with the remainder of Egyptian Jews, they are left at the mercy of the State Security Cadre (SSC), which seems to be as precise a copy of the German Nazi Sicherheitsdienst as Egyptian inexactitude permits. This unit is the military junta's forceful arm which is responsible for Egypt's actions and policies to a far greater extent than is generally known.

The Commander-in-Chief of the SSC is Lt. Col. Al Nacher, formerly SS-Grossaktionsleiter Leopold Gleim, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Nazi government's SD-Geheimgarde.

Addressing a luncheon at the Cairo Victoria Hall, given in his honor by the representatives of the League for (East) German-Arab Brotherhood (Al-akhwah al-Almaniyah l'Arabiyah, i.e., Deutsch-Arabischer Bruderschaftsverband) on December 17, 1956 -- Gleim frankly pointed out the significance of the SSC as the "backbone of Egypt's protective apparatus against the aggressive elements of Zionism and Imperialism." He thanked the League for its "vast help extended to this young State -- a most significant contribution to the mutual efforts in the strengthening and stabilizing of Germano-Arabic friendship and relations."

Later on, during more intimate talks with members of the Bruderschaft -- conducted in German and made gemutlich by cigars, Bourbon, and coffee -- Gleim gave an outline of his unit's short history and structure. This outline, when pieced together with additional facts on hand and the already known procedures of the Cadre's activities, sketches a tolerably clear picture of the Egyptian

version of Nazism, which found in Egypt ideal conditions for its recrudescence.

The plan for the SSC was drawn up by "several technical advisers of German origin," approved by the Ministry of Interior. The Cadre headquarters were set up in Cairo, and its administration handed over to the 6,249 "arabized" Nazis presently in Egypt. It is estimated that the SSC force now consists of some 70,000 men. According to Gleim, the unit consists of the following departments:

A: The Public Relations Department (PR-Dpt.)

The executive positions in this section are entirely manned by Germans who are holding Arab passports. The PR-Dpt. is headed by SS-Gruppenleiter Moser, a Sudeten German who has now assumed the name of Hussa Nalisman. His right-hand man is SA-Gruppenleiter Buble, now arabized into Amman.

The propaganda machine operates with German precision, according to the Goebbels-Stuermer pattern. Its main target for attacks is, of course, the Jews. Egyptian youth has been responding enthusiastically to this propaganda.

The PR-Dpt. has branches in Berlin (East and West), Vienna, Stockholm, Helsinki, Rome, Milan and Bordeaux; it commands special squads of vans with loudspeakers, which cruise throughout Egypt constantly inciting against American, British, French, Imperialistic or Zionist Jews -- the adjective changing with the broadcaster's mood; and it also owns an independent broadcasting station called "Saut al-Arab" (~~Voice of the Arabs~~) which assiduously cultivates the entire Arab world.

A flood of anti-Semitic literature is being published and distributed in the Middle East and Europe. Egypt's recent best-seller, however, was the new, popular edition of "Kifami," the Arabic translation of Hitler's "Mein Kampf." This is an abridged, illustrated version which contains photo-reproductions beginning with Hitler's picture as a corporal in Hindenburg's army and up to his cock-posing as the Fuehrer. Up to the end of November, 1956, this paper-back volume, sold at 15 piastres, was reported to have had a distribution of 911,000 copies.

The complete and unabridged version of "Mein Kampf" was first translated into Arabic in 1951 by the Syrian journalist, author, and owner of the Beirut Printing & Publishing House, Louis al-Haj, formerly Luis Heiden, director of Die Reichsdeutsche Presseagentur, Berlin.

Vulgar, colorful posters featuring the Israeli soldier as a bearded villain who bayonets an Egyptian baby, are blooming in many Egyptian towns. These posters urge the people of Egypt to rise in Jihad -- the Holy War -- against "the Zionist threat to Islam."

Egyptian youth is being assiduously educated for militarism. One of the outstanding examples of this campaign is the target-tent pitched opposite the SSC-HQ in Cairo, where schoolboys are given training in usage of arms. When they have acquired sufficient knowledge in the handling of a Mauser pistol, a Czech rifle, and a light machine-gun (Spandau), they are given 20 free shots from a .22 rifle at little chalk effigies of Israeli soldiers and of bearded civilian Jews.

The PR-Dpt. also has a very special branch: the Youth Club of the Deutsch-Arabischer Bruderschaftsverband. Twice weekly this Club has a closed session conducted in a most sombre and secretive atmosphere of dim lights, clicking heels, Nazi salutes, and whispers, when many Egyptian youngsters are sworn in by the Club's chairman, Hussa Nalisman. This requires only one more comment: Colonel Abdul Nasser is the Honorary President of the Club, and had been sworn in as member No. 3.

B: The Economic Department (EC-Dpt.)

The EC-Dpt., now so strongly associated with Jewish affairs, is a close enough translation of the SS-Wirtschaftsamt, and it operates on a similar basis. This Department was founded on February 2, 1954; it controls the SSC treasury, which is independent of the Government's Exchequer. Apart from the annual allowance granted to the SSC from the General Defense Budget, this treasury absorbs a considerable income from products of prison workshops throughout Egypt.

The archives of the EC-Dpt. have a "Jewish Section" with a register of all Jewish property in Egypt. It contains up-to-date information on this vital subject, which has now become a major source of revenue to the SSC treasury. Upon the expulsion of thousands of foreign and stateless Jews from Egypt, the EC-Dpt. cashed in 14 million Egyptian Pounds in currency, policies, and securities, and 27 million Pounds of real property and assets abandoned by the Jewish deportees. It is worthwhile noting that the majority of deported Jews had been very rich; this explains why there was no mass deportation of all foreign and stateless

Jews, and why individual expulsion warrants were issued. The poorer stateless Jews have been left over, "to be dealt with later on" -- as Colonel Abd al-Qadir Hatem explained.

Col. Hatem, who is the Chief of the EC-Dpt., declared that "not a single piaster or brick has been confiscated, as the Zionist lies allege. We have documentary proof that property and currency abandoned by people who had to leave Egypt were voluntarily assigned to the administration of the EC-Dpt."

The ruthlessness of this Department is well illustrated by the following:

Relying on the well-developed and well-known business sense of the Egyptian Jews, the Purchase Section of the EC-Dpt. appointed 200 Jewish brokers for the acquisition of non-Jewish property from emergency sales. In order to insure loyalty in the performance of their duties, the Secret State Police seized two hostages from the family of each broker. These 400 hostages are interned in the Cairo Citadel Prison, but they are known to be well treated; they are permitted visitors, newspapers, radio, or any other services they may desire, provided they can afford them. Their liberty only is restricted. For the time being.

The purpose of this move is plain and has proved highly profitable. Almost all non-Jewish deportees of British and French nationality made emergency sales of their properties, trying to rescue at least something of what they possessed. Since the Secret State Police had submitted to the EC-Dpt. lists of the names and addresses of the potential deportees, the appointed Jewish brokers bought off assets at minimum prices and thus secured a profit bordering on 25 million Egyptian Pounds. Well planned, well done.

Another interesting branch of the EC-Dpt. is the Public Sales Center in Cairo. Whatever remained in the residences which the Jewish deportees "voluntarily" assigned to the administration of the EC-Dpt. -- furniture, clothes, paintings, refrigerators, radios, entire libraries, etc. -- is being auctioned off. It brings to the SSC treasury weekly profits ranging from 500 to 3000 Egyptian Pounds.

C: Secret State Police.

That name rings a bell somewhere. If translated into German it would be Geheime Staats Polizei; and if abbreviated: Ge-Sta-Po.

This is the biggest and most important Department of the SSC, headed by Lt. Col. Hamid Suleiman, formerly SA-Gruppenleiter Heinrich Sellmann, once upon

a time Chief of the Gestapo District-HQ of Ulm, Bavaria.

The major section of this Department is the center of the Egyptian Intelligence Service. Next to it is the political section, headed by Lt. Col. Ben Salem, former SS-Bannfuehrer Bernard Bender who, owing to his knowledge of the Yiddish language, was during the war Chief of the Gestapo Special Branch for detection of Jewish underground movements in Poland and Russia, and who is now playing an important role in Egypt's "economic and political administration." He is also the liaison between the Secret State Police and the EC-Dpt.

Nevertheless Lt. Col. Ben Salem is a very modest man, and while entertaining some of the young East-German visitors he declared "I never wear a uniform because it makes one look more important than he really is." This is a moot matter, because in addition to all his known and unknown tasks, humble Ben Salem is also Chief of the Interrogation Center of the SSC, better known to the Egyptians and to the Egyptian Jews in particular as "The Floating Hell".

The Floating Hell is an old, 12,000-ton cargo vessel, the former Italian "Marinajo Rosso," which has been converted into a floating prison of 80 cells where, according to Ben Salem, "only cases of special interest" are being held. The sole "practical device for bringing out the truth" which he was prepared to exhibit, was the recording center in the vessel's former radio cabin, from which a network of hidden microphones reaches all the cells. Thus, every word uttered during the interrogations or at intervals, while prisoners are together, are recorded.

The recording center is operated by two men only: tight-lipped Sergei Klinikin from Odessa; and his subordinate, Alexei Morganoff, a true Moscovite with an enchanting smile, huge feet, and a Swiss watch. Both have served under Ben Salem ever since General Vlassoff changed flags. Only...that was about all one could get out of them.

The Flating Hell performed a great service for Egypt by helping the famous Jewish banker, Mr. Ellias Politi, succumb there to the interrogation methods, and sign a document that he had "voluntarily assigned" 112,000 Pounds -- all he possessed. The Flating Hell was also where Lt. Col. Ben Salem had been "most delighted to be able personally to handle the affairs of Egypt's biggest publisher, a Jew named Mr. Salama" who, incidentally, had benefitted the SSC treasury

with 98,000 Pounds and the PR-Dpt. with a modern publishing house and printing press.

The third -- though unacknowledged -- service which The Floating Hell performed for Egypt was the inspiration it provided Ben Salem, who has also done a tiny bit of creative work, entitled: "The Solution Of The Jewish-Zionist Problem Within Territories of Sovereign Egypt." This is a legislative act which was completed long ago, but rendered legal by the Ministry of Interior only on January 26, 1956, ten days after the First Reading of Egypt's new constitution.

As the first anti-Jewish measure resulting from this act, the Egyptian Jews have been deprived of their old identity documents, in exchange for yellow-colored cards. In order to avoid possible mistakes in treatment, British and Commonwealth nationals (inclusive of Jews) have been provided with blue identity cards; and French, Italian, and Greek nationals (inclusive of Jews), with green identity cards. This registration was completed by October 31, 1956. On November 1, the Military Governors of Cairo and Alexandria, Col. Mehana and Col. Hussein, received orders from the SSC-HQ to impose a two-day curfew, commencing at 18.00 hours, on all the Jewish inhabitants in the rural districts.

And on November 2, at 4:25 a.m. precisely, the first phase of the "Solution" began to take shape:

Conducting 3,000 men of the SSC Executive Force (municipal police units, plainclothes men, and army squads), SS-Grossaktionsleiter Gleim personally supervised the combing of the Cairo and Alexandria rural districts, throughout the duration of the curfew. This action resulted in the seizure of 1,711 native Jews -- men, women and children -- inclusive of the six Jewish fellahin families of Mit Ghammar, who are the last survivors of a Jewish community believed to have lived there since 90 B.C.E.

During this action, looting, rapine, and eight killings were reported and confirmed. The officers in charge "regretted the incident which resulted due to the refusal of the subjects to follow instructions."

These captives have been classified as "Prisoners Category Alif (A)" and concentrated in the southern wing of the famous French-built prison, Des Barrages, in Cairo. No charges were made against them, but on the way to prison, all captives (exclusive of pregnant women and mothers of children below the age of 10)

were handcuffed. The northern wing of Des Barrages is packed with "potential deportees" i.e., Jews who have no Egyptian nationality.

The sanitary conditions in which those prisoners are being held should be of special interest to those members of the UN and of the International Red Cross who, during interviews with foreign correspondents in Cairo, denied any knowledge of such conditions or of the abovementioned arrests.

Cells ~~intended~~ for 10 persons presently shelter 30; and Cell No. 73 is packed with 38 male Jewish prisoners "because they have their own water-closet," as explained by the Chief Warden, Hadji Mustaffa Ibn-Aziz, who is very friendly but responsive to bakshish only so far as "matters of non-political nature ~~are~~ concerned, because nowadays politics are dangerous."

The male prisoners are not allowed out of their cells. Their sole opportunity to breathe some fresh air is while they carry out the water buckets -- a task eagerly done every morning in rotation by a couple of prisoners -- and while fetching food and water.

The daily rations consist of 500 grams of Pittah-bread and two litres of soup per head. Water (two litres per head) is being distributed only once daily, in the morning, and the male prisoners must drink it all at once, because they are not permitted to keep any containers in their cells.

The female prisoners are granted 20 minutes a day to walk in the prison courtyard, and mothers may, in addition to that, spend half an hour daily with their children, who have been accommodated very comfortably in the former recreation hall for prison personnel. Mothers with babies up to the age of three are kept in the prison dispensary and have beds to sleep on. The babies are being provided with adequate and appropriate food and with daily rations of fresh milk.

The library of Des Barrages contains a very curious collection of volumes ranging from Nazi prison literature in Arabic translation, currently in the use of the SSC, up to the latest Egyptian post-revolutionary legislative works; but most astonishing of all, also the Hebrew hard-bound books "Bet Habubot" (Doll House) by Katzetnik and "Derech Gever" by Yigal Mossensohn.

The 18,000 Alexandria Jews (among them some 6,000 natives) classified as Category BA (B)" suffered an attack which completely crushed their economic life. Alexandria's Military Governor, Col. Hussein, imposed on his Jewish subjects,

under Security Act penalties, a permanent curfew which lasts from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m., and from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. The rest of the time is left for purchase of food which is usually bought with funds obtained through the sale of jewelry or other personal assets, because by order of the SSC EC-Dpt., 93% of every Jewish bank account has been blocked "until the position of Category BA is clarified."

Colonel Hatem, who is also Head of the Information Bureau of the Ministry of Interior, elucidated this hazy statement as follows: "The Alexandria Jews are known to have strong connections with Israel; but since we cannot bring them to justice without concrete proof and simultaneously cannot let them endanger the State Security by letting them carry on with their underground activities, we are forced to take some slight precautions."

These are the "slight" precautions:

All Jewish officials (apart from five top executives who are considered indispensable to the Government) have been forcibly ejected from their posts. Those remaining are compelled to train Arabs for their replacement as soon as possible. All Arab enterprises have dismissed their Jewish employees without any compensation whatsoever -- as per government orders.

Most Jewish enterprises, including the Cicurel Stores and down to small shops, were taken over by the EC-Dpt., and only those few Jews who have intermarried were permitted to continue, but they closed their shops "voluntarily" because they were picketed by the Moslem Brotherhood and their show-windows were stoned. Any customers who attempted to enter Jewish shops were assaulted.

All Jewish professionals in Alexandria (with the exception of a few dentists) have been forbidden to practice. 710 prominent Jewish personalities, including a relative of Mrs. Mendes-France, Mr. Guy Cicurel, former President of the Maccabi, and Mr. E. Levy, President of Egypt's Stock Exchange Board, as well as most of the Jewish doctors, have been arrested. According to rumors, they will be tried on charges of treason in a closed session of the Supreme Military Court.

The Cairo Jewish community, however, is undergoing an even greater crisis:

Out of the 22,000 (among them 16,000 native) Cairo Jews, 11 males have been permitted to carry on with their work. They are two stockbrokers, three dentists, one general physician, one aeronautical engineer, the cantors and

the shammus of the Cairo Synagogue, and the Secretary of the Cairo Jewish community. (Not to forget the 200 Jewish brokers engaged by the SSC EC-Dpt. on a non-remunerative basis).

All the Jewish schools have been closed, all communal activities paralyzed. The Jewish hospital has been taken over by Arab authorities and all Jewish personnel and patients, regardless of their condition, were ejected on one hour's notice. Relatives of some of the more serious cases applied for their admission to Arab hospitals, but met refusal.

The town's Military Governor, Col. Mehana, imposed a permanent general curfew on Cairo Jewry. Whoever is caught trying to buy food during curfew hours is arrested on charges of breaking martial law. Thus 500 Cairo Jewish men have been indefinitely interned in the English Grammar School, which was closed down and converted into a detention center with the outbreak of the Suez Canal crisis. Their wives and children, totalling 622, are held captive in the Alliance Building. 456 Jewish men, women, and children are confined in the Hadrah Prison. 830 Cairo Jews are being held in the ruins of Qalat al-Qahira, outside the City. Three of these prisoners were "shot while attempting to escape" -- the old Nazi gimmick. It was, however, not explained how they happened to be shot inside the dead-end underground passage of the ruins where six mutilated bodies of Jewish girls were also found. The Public Relations Department of the State Security Cadre "strongly recommended non-publication of items about this incident."

Being literally under house-arrest, imposed on them by the curfew, the remaining Cairo Jews are subjected to frequent raids by the Moslem Brotherhood, who loot, maltreat, and wreck Jewish homes, rape Jewish girls (some of them 13 years old). And over all this looms Nasser's State Security Cadre with its iron grip. Its commander, SS-Grossaktionsleiter Gleim, smilingly declared in front of his young German visitors that "this is only the first phase."

It can therefore be easily guessed that the "Second Phase" will be the completion of Ben Salem's "Solution of the Jewish-Zionist problem within territories of Sovereign Egypt" -- a work which is now being implemented through five newly-established concentration camps: the Heliopolis Fortress, destined to absorb 2,000 internees; the Gizeb Barracks, which served during World War II

as a P.O.W. camp, able to shelter 10,000 prisoners; two former army training centers, the Mustaffa Hanun-Pasha Barracks near Almaza City, originally built for 16,000 men, and the Borgal-Arab Barracks near Alexandria, which once sheltered two divisions of recruits.

The most threatening of all, however, is the fifth concentration camp: the Samarra Barracks in the Suheilla region of the desert, 200 miles west of Cairo. This camp, only recently vacated by the 3rd Regiment of the Egyptian Liberation Army (the unit which, commanded by Col. Nasser in 1948, withstood the Israeli attacks on Faluja) is now being converted at a cost of 17,000 Egyptian Pounds, and patterned on photo-copies of the original plan of the infamous Nazi "Medizinisches Versuchslager Mannerheime bei Dachau," otherwise known as "Block 10"; where hundreds of Jewish girls were sterilized. The photo-copies of the original plan of this camp were supplied to the SSC by Karl Clauberg's direct superior, SS-Hauptstabsarzt Heinrich Willermann, presently "arabized" into Lt. Col. Naam Fahum, who is now in charge of converting the Samarra Barracks.

The stateless and foreign Jews still in Egypt (25,000 unconfirmed) are hoping, probably against hope, that the UN will take them under its protective wings. Should, however, the UN decide otherwise, they will respond to Nasser's "encouragement" and leave Egypt -- impoverished, destitute, but alive.

But not the native Jews. They have tried to leave Egypt, but Nasser's government refused them exit visas, and most of the foreign consulates refused entrance visas as well as racial asylum -- thus leaving this ancient and once flourishing community of some 27,000 members in the sinister grip of Nasser's legislative paradox: Egyptian law imposes on them all its restrictions but deprives them of any rights or protection "within Sovereign Egypt" -- thus preventing any foreign intervention on their behalf, except for...the UN, maybe?

Maybe.

Because -- in spite of the Cadre's strict censorship on publication of all events in Egypt and on news leaving the country -- the UN has ample evidence and information on what is going on there. Why, then, its reticence? Why the passive attitude towards Nasser's ruthless violation of human rights? The UN must release the facts and warn the world of what Nasser is up to, so that appropriate measures can be taken. Because -- although economically ruined, interned, maltreated, and humiliated -- it is not too late yet. Egyptian Jewry is still alive.

In reply refer to
NEA:NE

January 24 1957


Dear Mr. Klutznick:

I have for reply your letter of January 14, 1957 to the Secretary enclosing a copy of a report describing mistreatment of Jews in Egypt.

This report of an organized campaign directed by former Nazi officers, as presented by the B'nai B'rith correspondent, is being referred to the Embassy in Cairo for investigation and comment. I shall be in touch with you again as soon as we have heard from the Embassy.

In the meantime, I wish to assure you once again that the Department is following the situation of the Jews in Egypt very closely and is continuing its efforts to be helpful.

Sincerely yours,


William M. Rountree
Assistant Secretary

Mr. Philip M. Klutznick, President
B'nai B'rith,
Two Plaza,
Park Forest, Illinois.

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[Signature]
JAN 23 1957
JAN 24 1957

FM-874.411/1-1457

February 13 1957

In reply refer to
SNV 874.411/1-1557

~~RECEIVED FEB 13 1957~~

Dear Mr. Byrne:

I refer to your letter of January 15 to Secretary Dulles in which you quote the text of a telegram to the President on behalf of twenty Jewish organizations of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, concerning reports of the mistreatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt. The White House has sent to the Department of State for reply the telegram to which you refer. For your information I am enclosing a copy of our reply, and enclosures.

Your interest in making your views available is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Copy of letter to Mr. Ahrens.
- ✓ 2. Statement.

The Honorable
James A. Byrne
House of Representatives.

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JAMES A. BYRNE
3D DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

HOME OFFICE:
114 U. S. CUSTOMHOUSE BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

MRS. CHRISTINE V. VICKERS
WASHINGTON SECRETARY

JOSEPH E. DOYLE
PHILADELPHIA SECRETARY

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January 15, 1957

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CURRENT RECORDS
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Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The following telegram has been sent to President Eisenhower by twenty leading Jewish organizations in Philadelphia:

"We urge you to take all necessary implementing measures to assure a stop to Egyptian Jewish persecution. Send replies to 1022 Bankers Security Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa. Despite repeated United States protests, wire service reports confirm beyond any doubt the Egyptian campaign of terror against Jewish citizens. Arrested without charges, property confiscated, imprisoned in crowded cells, and expelled after signing documents under duress. Egyptian Jews must now rely upon the free and democratic nations for haven and assistance. The undersigned twenty Presidents of citywide Philadelphia organizations urge the United States directly and through the United Nations to protect the lives and property of Egyptian Jews and all other similarly affected. We also urge that the United States and other free nations open their gates to Egyptian refugees as they so promptly did for the unfortunate Hungarian refugees. Victims of political oppression and persecution look to the U.S. and U.N. for concrete offers of refuge and to restore confiscated property, in light of Egypt's continued ignoring of U.S. protests. Extraordinary steps are required."

I am in full accord with the sentiments stated in the above telegram and express the hope that our Government may soon take the necessary steps to help alleviate the situation as reported.

This letter (and its enclosures, if any) micro-filmed for RM/R records

Sincerely,

James A. Byrne
James A. Byrne, M.C.

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February 1 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-1557

Dear Mr. Chudoff:

On behalf of Secretary Dulles, I want to thank you for your letter of January 15 regarding the telegram you have received from the Presidents of Jewish organizations in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, inquiring about reports concerning mistreatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt. We appreciate your interest in making your views and suggestions and the views of your constituents available. They have been brought to the attention of appropriate offices of the Department.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies. With the thought that you may wish to send them to your constituents, I am enclosing additional copies of the statement.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course,

be taken

The Honorable
Earl Chudoff,
House of Representatives.

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be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

✓ Statement (25 copies).

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1/25/57

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FEB 1 1957 A.M.
to H for signature
FEB 1 1957

FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT

DATE DUE

DATE REC'D

1/30/57

~~Chudoff, Earl~~ Chudoff, Earl

DATE

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NO.

SUBJECT

Egyptian terror against Egyptian Jews

TO: ~~IRA/P~~
~~MR~~

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ANSWERED

NO REPLY NECESSARY

ACTION

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NEW

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

January 15, 1957

RM/R

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am in receipt of a wire from the Presidents of twenty reputable Jewish organizations in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, protesting wire service reports of the Egyptian campaign of terror against Egyptian-Jewish citizens.

I am informed that these people are being arrested without charges, their property confiscated, they are imprisoned in crowded cells and then expelled after signing documents under duress. I think you will agree that Egyptian-Jews must now rely upon free Democratic nations for haven and assistance just as the people of Hungary are relying upon us. I urge that the United States, together with other free nations, open their gates to Egyptian refugees as they promptly did for the refugees of Hungary.

All victims of political oppression and persecution look to the United States and the United Nations for concrete offers of refuge and for direct efforts to end persecution in all lands. I feel that you should immediately take up this problem with Gamal Abdel Nasser to end persecution in Egypt and to restore the confiscated property to Egyptian-Jews at once. Will you please let me hear from you.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Earl Chudoff
EARL CHUDOFF, M.C.

This letter (and its enclosures, if any) micro-filmed for RM/R records

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Draft file
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JAN 16 1957
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CURRENT RECORDS
BRANCH

DON MAGNUSON
WASHINGTON
AT LARGE

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND
JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY
PUBLIC WORKS

RECEIVED STATE
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 16 PM 3 41

RICHARD K. PELZ
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

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January 15, 1957

RM/R
CURRENT RECORDS
BRANCH

Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been greatly disturbed by reports which I have received through the press and from private sources which indicate that the Egyptian government has engaged in wholesale persecution of Jews in Egypt.

These reports indicate that thousands of Jews have been ordered to leave the country, that their property has been confiscated, that Jews remaining in Egypt have been intimidated and undoubtedly terrorized. The reports that the Egyptians have retained one member of each family as a hostage is particularly brutal.

AM
I am aware that it has been reported that our ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Hare, has discussed this situation with the Egyptian government on several occasions and that Mr. Wadsworth commented briefly on this situation in the United Nations on December 21st. It seems to me, however, Mr. Secretary, that these actions are not enough and that our government should press forcefully for a full-scale investigation by the United Nations of this situation. Throughout the recent months of crisis our government has stood for the principle that international disputes should be settled by peaceful means and not through the use of force and that the United Nations should become the principal organ for accomplishing peaceful settlement of these issues. It does not seem to me to be consonant with these principles that the victim of the alleged aggression can use its status as a veil to cover up wholesale persecution of a minority group within its midst in pursuance of its nationalistic aims, even when this country is Egypt and its government headed by Mr. Nasser.

Sincerely yours,

Don Magnuson, M.C.

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February 1 1957

In reply refer to
BXV 874.411/1-1557

Dear Mr. Magnuson:

On behalf of Secretary Dulles, I want to thank you for your letter of January 15 regarding reports about mistreatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt. We appreciate your interest in making your views and suggestions available. They have been brought to the attention of appropriate offices of the Department.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

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The Honorable
Sen Magnuson
House of Representatives.

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The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

✓ Statement.

President

✓ JKH
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FEB 1 1957 AM
to H for signature
FEB 1 1957

In reply refer to
NEA:NE: 874.411/1-1657

January 1957

Dear Mr. Fascell:

This is in reply to your letter of January 16, 1957 to the Secretary concerning information in the possession of Mr. Philip M. Klutznick on mistreatment of Jews in Egypt.

Mr. Klutznick has communicated with the Secretary and the information he supplied is being studied. It is also being sent to the Embassy in Cairo for investigation and comment. We will be in touch with Mr. Klutznick as soon as we have heard from the Embassy.

In the meantime I wish to assure you once again that the Department is following the situation of the Jews in Egypt very closely and is continuing its efforts to be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Dante B. Fascell,
House of Representatives.

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JAN 25 1957

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DANTE B. FASCELL
4TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

JOHN R. BUCKLEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Foreign Affairs

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ACTION
is assigned to

[Handwritten signature]

January 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Today I am sure there has come to your attention a letter from Philip M. Klutznick, President of B'nai B'rith, supported by photographs, to the effect that there are direct acts of terrorism taking place daily against the Jews in Egypt. These seem to be of such proportion that certainly the matter ought to be officially confirmed or denied immediately. The facts found on investigation should be made public.

It is my hope that if it is determined that these atrocities have occurred, either at the direction or indirection of former Nazis or by the Egyptian Government, that the United States through the United Nations, will exercise every procedure to put an end to the practice.

I trust that I shall have the opportunity of a reply at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature: Dante B. Fascell]
DANTE B. FASCELL, M.C.

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

This letter (and its
enclosures, if any) micro-
filmed for RM/R records

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AIR POUCH

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874.411/1-1757

FROM : AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI

265

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 17, 1957
DATE

REF : Department Circular 531

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	NEA 4 1/26	IN R-2 01.8 L-2 IO-4 P-1 0-1 EUR-5 CIA-12

SUBJECT: Refugees from Egypt.

As far as can be determined, there are no British, French, or Jewish refugees from Egypt in Libya. During the crisis period, a convoy of British evacuees arrived in Benghazi and were airlifted elsewhere, and it is possible that a few individuals in this category are still in Libya. If so, their presence is not apparent in any way.

For the Charge d'Affaires a.i:

Arthur E. Allen
Arthur E. Allen
Second Secretary of Embassy

Hoffman
informal - Ke
sent to Smith
to file
cc: Benghazi
Cairo
1/31

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1957 JAN 29 PM 3 49

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: January 17, 1957

SUBJECT: Situation of the Jews in Egypt

PARTICIPANTS: The Secretary

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman, Jewish Agency for Palestine

Philip M. Klutznick, B'nai B'rith

Adolph Held, President, Jewish Labor Committee

Rabbi Philip Bernstein, Chairman, American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs

COPIES TO: Stuart W. Rockwell, NEA:NE

S/S^{cc}(2), NEA^{cc}(2), NE^{cc}(2), IO^{cc}, USUN, American Embassies Cairo, Tel Aviv
Moscow and London, EUR

JAN 24

Mr. Goldmann began the conversation by thanking the Secretary for the action which the Department had so far taken on behalf of the Jews in Egypt. This had been very helpful, but unfortunately it was not enough. Jews were being expelled daily and Jewish organizations in this country had heard through the International Red Cross that the Egyptian Minister of Interior had stated to a Red Cross representative that the policy of Egypt was to get rid of all Jews in the country. In these circumstances, Mr. Goldmann wondered whether the Secretary thought that official action by the United Nations General Assembly would be helpful. Perhaps an investigating committee could be sent to Egypt or some sort of a report made.

The Secretary said that he could not give an answer to this question offhand. Ambassador Lodge was coming to Washington on January 18 and the Secretary planned to discuss this matter with him.

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Rev <u>1</u>
Cat <u>11</u>

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January 18, 1957

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In reply refer to
NEA:NE

January 17 1957

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Dear Senator Thye:

I refer to your interest in the situation affecting Jews in Egypt.

The Secretary shares the concern of your constituents and yourself over reports of mistreatment of these Jews. The American Ambassador in Cairo, under instructions, has expressed to President Nasser our deep concern and has pointed out the extremely unfavorable impression being created in the United States and elsewhere by accounts of these developments in Egypt.

United States efforts to ameliorate this situation are complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. It is understood further that diplomatic representatives of states whose nationals are affected by the reported treatment are making appropriate representations in behalf of those nationals.

There is reason to believe that these efforts have brought the Egyptian Government to an awareness of the depth of international feeling in this matter.

You and your constituents may be confident that the United States Government will continue to give earnest and urgent consideration to the situation and that it is prepared to take whatever additional and appropriate measures may be required to supplement those described above.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Edward J. Thye,
United States Senate.

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JAN 16 1957 A.M.

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AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

874.411/1-1857

COPY NO. 1 SERIES A

FROM : AmConsulate, Port Said

DESP. NO. 63

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 18, 1957 JAN 19 1957

REF : Dept's Telegram No. 2070 to Cairo and Cairo's Telegram No. 2023 to Dept.

67 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.	IN F O	OTHER
	REC'D 1/28	INFO R- S/S S/P C G EUR L R TO 1-2		

SUBJECT: Status British, French and Jewish Individuals at Port Said

(This document consist of 1 page.

This is copy 1 of 2 copies.

The situation of French and British nationals, and persons of the Jewish faith in Egypt was unique in Port Said. During the occupation of the city by Anglo-French military forces these individuals were, of course, not molested. Also, they had the opportunity to leave Egypt taking most of their portable belongings with them. The military forces assisted them to pack and transport to Europe entire households and business inventories.

Before the invasion there resided in Port Said approximately 250 British, 750 Maltese, 400 French and 1600 Italians. Practically all of the British, French, and Maltese, and about 700 Italians departed during the occupation, Nov-Dec 1956. Of the Jewish faith approximately 600 departed in that same period. There remain some 70 Cypriots who hold British passports, a few other British and French nationals who are married to Egyptians or who have dual nationality, and some 18 persons of the Jewish faith.

Most of the Cypriots work for the Suez Canal Authority or are pensioners of that organization. Their status for a few days was uncertain but they have now been assured that there will be no change for them. Four or five other British subjects have been discharged - two from the Suez Canal Authority and two or three others from sequestered shipping firms. They are negotiating to be reinstated.

It is difficult to determine the number of Port Said Jews who were interned before the invasion but a figure of 24 has been mentioned. Their fate is not known but there are rumors that a few were released and sent out of the country. The Jews who elected to remain are not, to date, faring badly. While they are all nervous as to the future they have not been molested nor has their property been placed under sequestration. The British wife of one of them was ordered, two weeks ago, to leave Egypt but the order was rescinded and she is still here with her husband and children.

All of the property of those who departed has been sequestered.

cc - Alexandria
Cairo

ACuomo/ore

REPORTER

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American Consul

AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

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874-411/1-1857

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : American Embassy, Rome

951

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 18, 1957

DATE

REF : Department's Circular Telegram 531, December 22, 1956;
Embassy telegram 2897, January 11, 1957.

SEA-2

L-2

2 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	NEA-4	RM/R-2 0-1-8 P-1 EUR-5
	REC'D	OTHER
	1-25	CLA-12 OSD-4 Army-4 Navy-3 AIR-3

SUBJECT: Jewish Refugees from Egypt

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Detailed information concerning the problem of Jewish refugees from Egypt has been furnished to the Embassy in a letter dated January 10, 1957, from Dr. Sergio Piperno, President of the Israelite-Italian community in Rome with the request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. The information provided by Dr. Piperno is based on interviews conducted by the community with refugees reportedly forced out of Egypt because of persecution and mistreatment.

Enclosed is a memorandum setting forth in some detail the problems and experiences of these refugees. The Embassy expects shortly to receive photostatic copies of expulsion documents and if the Department would find it useful to have additional information of this nature it probably can be obtained by the Embassy from the same source.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim

V. Lansing Collins, Jr.
 V. Lansing Collins, Jr.,
 First Secretary of Embassy

cc: London, Paris, Cairo and Tel Aviv.

HBS

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1957 JAN 28 AM 10 35

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ACTION COPY — DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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At the end of November last about 250 refugees reached Italy by the ship Achilleus of whom 180 Italian and the remaining foreign and countryless. A great number of them, the majority of the heads of the families, had been arrested and expelled. 150 refugees, of whom 120 Italian, landed in Brindisi on November 29th. Of them, 88 persons constituting 31 family groups, remained in Brindisi and at least one member of each family was individually interviewed by us. Out of 88 persons, 30, of whom 27 men and 3 women, had been closed for 24 days at first in a school and then in the prison called "Barrage" where are kept common criminals. From Mr. Marco Coen, I learned that they were placed in 4 small cells, with two straw-beds, on which they had to sleep crosswise. The food consisted in a nasty dishwater. After common criminals had used the watercloset they could go there, where one got two meters deep in the mud. If they asked for something they were beaten. The prison master textually said to them: "You have no right whatsoever; if anybody of you falls ill, even if the physical on the jail would attend you, I shall say no!".

Even onld and sick men were arrested. A 78 year old man, almost blind, was taken from the old people's asylum in which he had been living 10 years. A man affected with heart disease had an attack during the night and was not assisted till the morning. The jail master tried to do violence to a young girl. These news were confirmed by the other refugees. Mr. Coen's house was taken by an officer with force.

To Mr. Vita Coen his pharmacy was seized with merchandise for E.L. 15,000.- and E.L. 5,000. - in cash.

From Mr. Maurizio Kerub an officer took away L.E. 250 and a bracelet of his wife. Also his liquidation as a clerk and his salary of November were seized.

From Mr. Elia Levi Farahat an officer took away L.E. 10,000.-

The refugees unanimously affirmed that all Jewish properties were seized and many houses attached. Many of the embezzlements were effected by the Egyptian officers to their own benefit. Many persons were dismissed on the spot from their jobs without getting any liquidation.

Almost all were expelled. Those who were in jail were escorted directly to the ship a short time before the sailing. They have been all closed in the hold, which the ship's master was ordered to open only after the Egyptian pilot had taken the ship out of the port waters. The refugees were authorized to take with them only L.E. 20 and two valises per person, but someones could bring also more luggage.

Mr. Marco Cassuto made the following statement: "I was arrested on November 4, 1956 by the Egyptian Authorities without any explanation. I was

put in jail first in Sebil "Abassieh" school and then in "Barrage" jail. The Consul of Italy in the Cairo came to see me in prison and told me I was to leave the Egyptian territory on November 24, 1956. I was transferred to Alexandria and from there I came to Italy with my family.

In Cairo I worked as "Gerant des Immeubles" 26, Cherif Pacha, for 20 years. I had a beautiful flat which my wife was forced to sell for L.E. 150.- (value of the flat L.E. 1,500.-)

I was forced to leave Egypt:

1. The work indemnity which is at my office "Immobilia d'Egypt S.A.E., 26, Rue Cherif Pacha and at the Company Anglo-Belga Co. of Egypt Ltd., same address, for an amount of L.E. 2,000.-

2. A Bank Account, with "Barclays Bank D.C.O. Cairo - Via Tallat Harb Pacha, entered to my name, amounting to L.E. 255.-

3. Three insurances with Helvetia Vie - Via Antikhana, which may be bought for L.E. 260.- (These insurances were remitted to the Consul of Italy in Cairo to have them be placed in safe) (package N.361).

4. My wife's jewels for a value of L.E. 150. -(also these were remitted to the Italian Consulate, package n.361).

I have other interests in Cairo, but having no proofs thereof I can not claim same.

I deem, therefore to have in Cairo L.E. 2,665.- plus about L.E.L., 300.- for the flat I had to sell for only L.E.150.-. A total of L.E. 4,000.-

For your information I point out that I intended to leave Egypt a six months ago. I had applied for the Egyptian Authorities' authorization to transfer my properties to Italy and in October 1956 I received said authorization which I have with me.

It was the Bank that refused to transfer the money, since all transfers abroad were still by order of the Egyptian Government, that had no "devises" for Italy."

Mr. Abramo Barda left on December 22, 1956, together with his brother Riccardo. Their brother Remy was in Italy from October 3rd ult. and he was advised to go back to Egypt also by the Italian Consul of Alexandria Dr. Monati, since he realized the flood of arising anti-semitism and xenophobia in general.

G. and R. Barda brothers' firm was placed under attachment and

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(Classification)

Page 3 of

Encl. No. 1

Desp. No. 951

From Rome

other two brothers, Abramo and Riccardo, who appeared as technical managers, were invited not to enter any longer the office.

Mr. A. Barda is in possession of the expulsion letter.

Algazi brothers, Victor, Lein and Alfred, Italian, were arrested, ill-treated and forced to leave being accompanied till the ship handcuffed, for having been ascertained an exchanged correspondence with Israel.

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Mr. Abramo Bardo left on December 22, 1956 to ether with his brother Riccardo. Brother Remy, who is in Italy since October 3, was persuaded not to return to Egypt also by the Italian Consul in Alexandria, Dr. Lonati, as he became aware of the rising tide of anti-Semitism and of xenophobia in general.

The firm of the brothers G. and R. Barda was put under sequestration and the other two brothers, Abramo and Riccardo who appeared as technical managers were forbidden further access to the offices.

Mr. A. Barda is in possession of an expulsion order.

The brothers Algazi, Victor, Leon and Alfred, Italian nationals were arrested, mistreated and forced to leave, accompanied to the boat in chains, for having been ascertained an exchange of correspondence with Israel.

On January 6, 1957, the Egyptian vessel SS/MISR arrived at Naples carrying 967 Jewish refugees of whom 954 were stateless and 13 of various nationalities. Among the refugees were 103 children, 30 aged persons of over 70, 15 ill, 2 paralyzed, and 2 blind. Among the group there were also 78 persons who had been interned in concentration camps. All left because continuous persecution and hostile acts of all kinds made their further stay in the country impossible. Before leaving they were forced to sell all their belongings at cut-rate prices.

According to the Representative of the International Red Cross, M. Porchet, who sent a report to Geneva, all the Jews in Egypt will have to leave the country within a very short period of time, since they are in no position of earning a livelihood due to the fact that they have been forbidden every activity and that their funds are frozen.

The arrival of the SS/MISR was covered by the international press and newsmen had occasion to check on conditions of the refugees and to question them about the persecutions they had to undergo. The refugees refused to be quoted by name out of fear of reprisals to their kin.

J. CARLTON LOSER
5TH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE
MEMBER-ELECT

ACTION
is assigned to

SEV

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 18, 1957

RAI/A

Public Service DIV.
PCB
JAN 22 PM 4 22
DEPT OF STATE
The Honorable John Foster Dulles
The Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25 D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am enclosing the joint letter from Miss Lorraine Berenson, President, Night Group of Hadassah, 3500 West End Avenue, Nashville, for your full information.

It is my hope that appropriate consideration and study is being given both phases of the problems presented by this group.

I will appreciate if you will let me know of the position our Government has taken in each instance.

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Sincerely yours,

J. Carlton Loser
J. CARLTON LOSER

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In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-1857

March 13 1957

Dear Mr. Loefer:

I refer to your letter of January 18 to Secretary Dulles enclosing a letter from Miss Lorraine Berenson on behalf of the Night Group of Madamam, Nashville, Tennessee. We appreciate your bringing the Group's comments to our attention concerning the mistreatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt and the protection of Israeli borders by the United Nations.

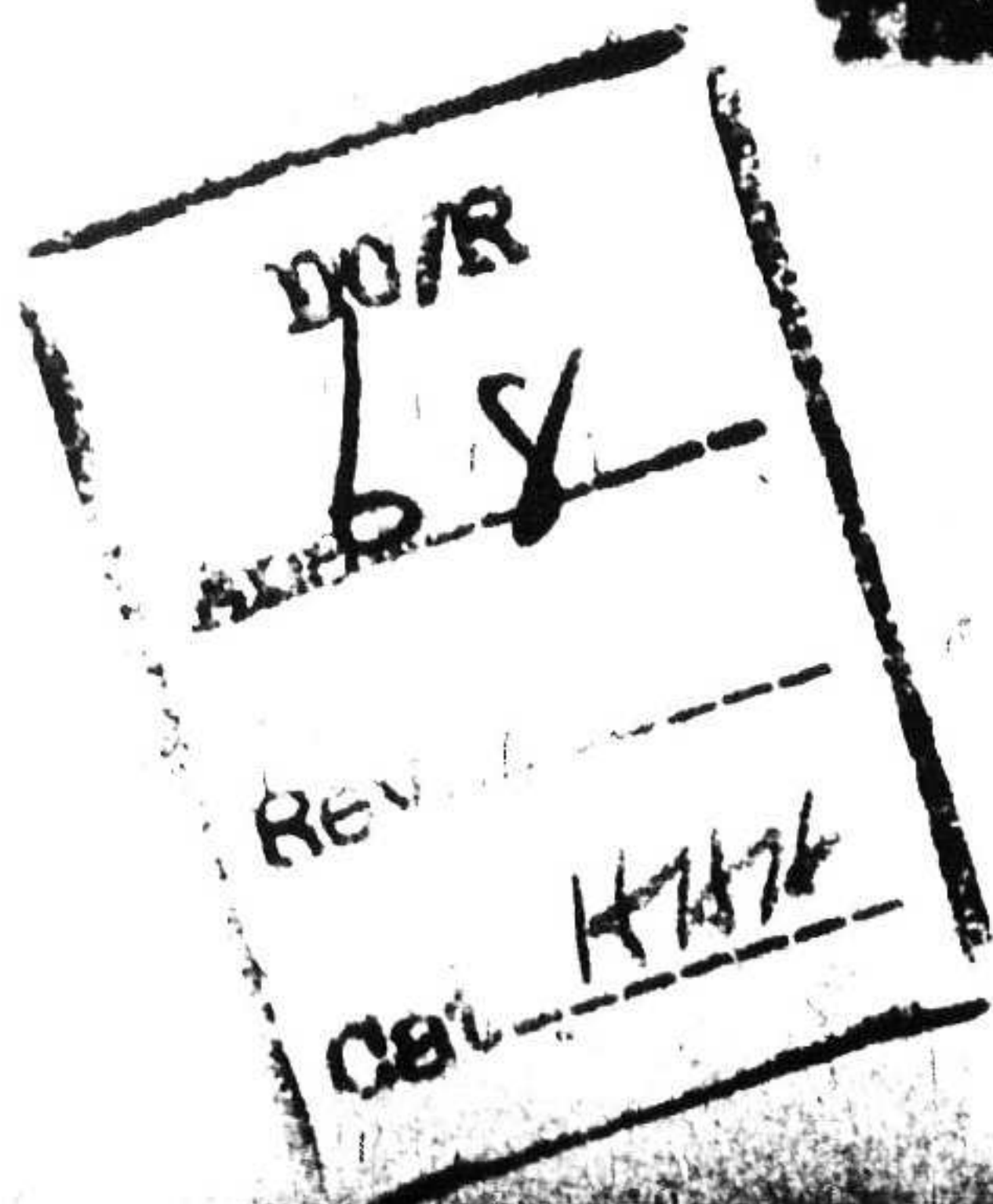
I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments

The Honorable
J. Carlisle Loefer,
House of Representatives.



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The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the free world today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution to this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

The United States has taken the position that the United Nations Emergency Force should be utilized on the boundary between Israel and the Gaza Strip and in the straits area around the Gulf of Aqaba--upon Israeli withdrawal from these areas--in order to assure the maintenance of the cease-fire and to safeguard the Armistice Agreement. I have enclosed two copies of the Aide Memoire of February 11 handed to the Israeli Ambassador by Secretary Dulles on this matter with the thought that you may wish to send one copy to Miss Berenson, together with a copy of the Department's statement on the treatment of Jews in Egypt.

Your constituent's letter is returned for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Statement (2 copies).
2. Aide Memoire of February 11 (2 copies).
3. From Miss Berenson (returned).

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MAR 12 1957 AM

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-1857

Dear Mr. Loser:

I refer to your letter of January 18 to Secretary Dulles enclosing a letter from Miss Lorraine Berenson on behalf of the Night Group of Enderssah, Nashville, Tennessee. We appreciate your bringing the Group's concerns to our attention concerning the mistreatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt and the protection of Israeli borders by the United Nations.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are maintaining that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The Honorable
J. William Loser,
House of Representatives.

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SEV 874.411/1-1857

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

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Your constituent's letter is returned for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Statement (two copies).
2. Aide Memoire of February 11 (two copies).
3. From Miss Berenson (returned).

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2/11/57

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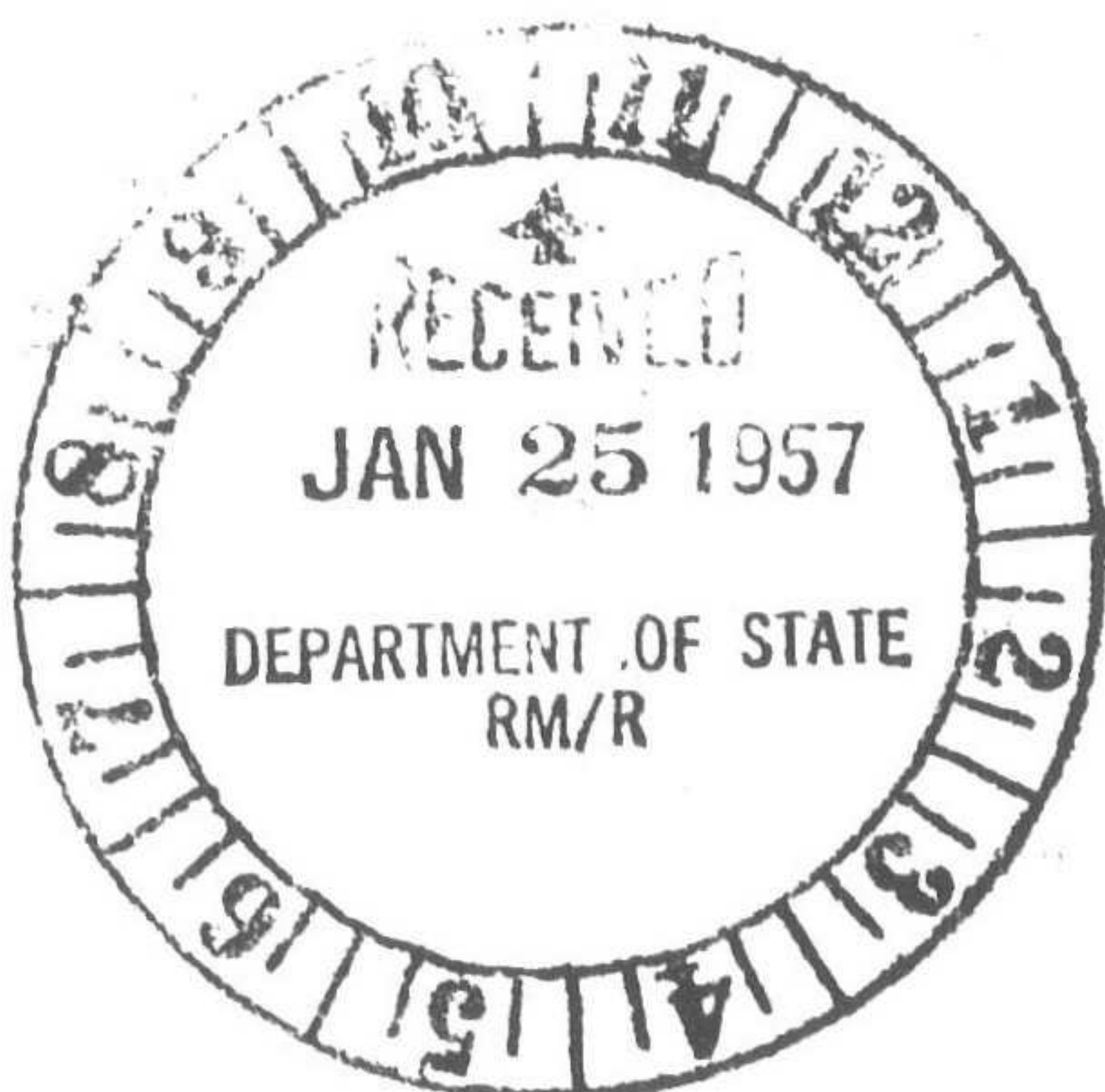
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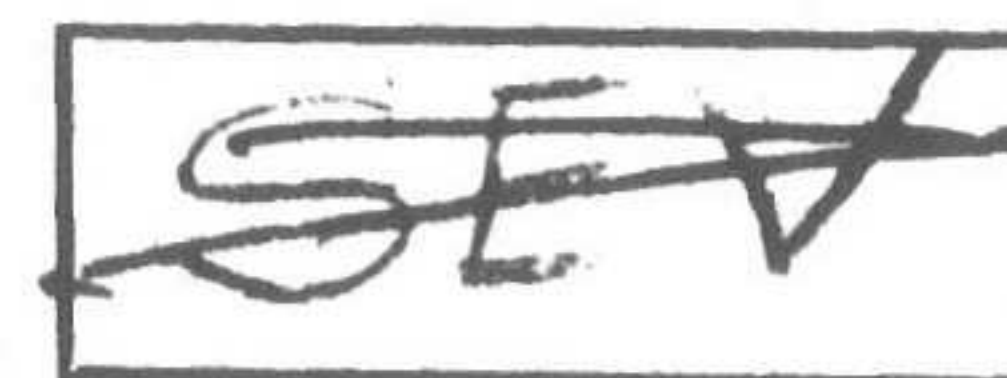
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NO REPLY NECESSARY



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February 11 1957

15 Rose Apple Road
Levittown, Pa.
January 19, 1957

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RM/R

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CS/W

The Secretary of State
Dept. of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The program promulgated by the Egyptian Government since November 1956 against its Jewish population and foreign nationals parallels that initiated by the Nazi Government of Germany. The United States must condemn the violations of human rights and freedom in Egypt. We urge the United States Government use its good offices to bring about the release of those who have been unjustly imprisoned and to effect the restoration of seized property of Egyptian residents.

We recommend that the United States, under the emergency parolee provision of the immigration code, open its doors to the Jews of Egypt who have been deported or threatened with deportation.

Yours very truly,

Frances and Herman Sternberg
Frances and Herman Sternberg

cc: Senator Edward Martin
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIV.

PCB

1957 JAN 28 PM 3 59

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Rev <u>1</u>
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Department of State

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FROM: Alexandria

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 392, January 22, 3 p.m.

Control: 12634
Rec'd: January 22, 1957
11:10 a.m.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 392, REPEATED INFORMATION CAIRO 98

SS MISR of Misr Navigation Company departed January 21 on second voyage carrying Jewish refugees from Alexandria. First voyage was January 2 with 957 including 78 who had been interned balance mostly stateless. Destination Naples with eventual destination passengers 75 percent to Israel, balance Europe principally Italy and France. Current sailing carried approximately 900 including 14 internees with 60 percent expected debark Pireaus, balance Naples. Israel eventual destination all passengers. Both sailings arranged International Red Cross for persons whose departure possible only because assistance rendered above organization and total represents only portion Jewish departures since hostilities.

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FRANCIS E. DORN
12TH DIST., NEW YORK

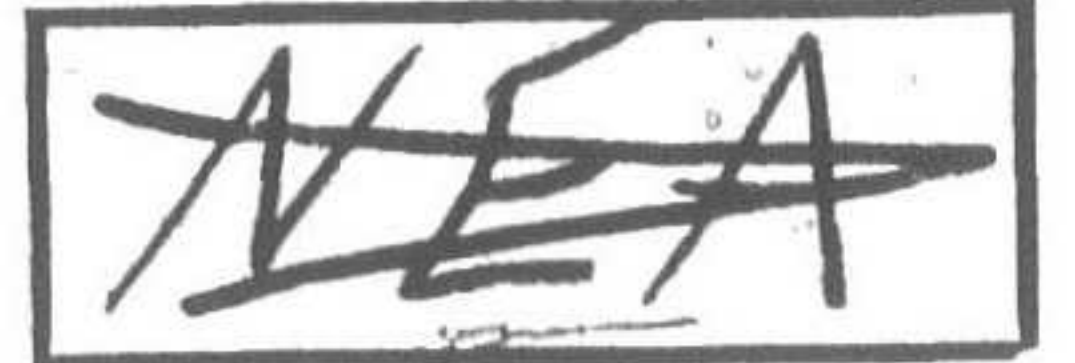
ROOM 419, HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

HOME OFFICE:
ROOM 702-4, FEDERAL BLDG.
271 WASHINGTON ST.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ACTION
is assigned to



January 22, 1957

Hon. Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State for
Congressional Relations
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

*Letter in
Ref. form*

Dear Mr. Hill:

I am enclosing a copy of a self-explanatory letter received from my constituent, Mr. Joseph Schwab of 3212 Avenue J, Brooklyn, N.Y.

By way of clarification, Mr. Schwab recently asked my intercession in behalf of his "in-laws", Mr. and Mrs. David Salem and their two children, who were residing in Cairo, and who are prospective immigrants under the heavily oversubscribed nonpreference Egyptian quota. Apparently, from the enclosed communication, the Salem family is now safe in France.

At this time, I would appreciate the appropriate advice in connection with the last two paragraphs of the enclosed.

Thanking you, and with kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Encl. att

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JAN 24 1957

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GALLINGER BROS., INC.
Manufacturers of Optical Lenses
and Distributors of Photographic Supply Items
1829 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

Joseph Schwab, pres.

Joseph Schwab
3212 Avenue J
Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

1-15-57

Dear Mr. Dorn:

RE: your letter 1-11-1957 FED-LLM

I thank you for your letter. I also received an answer to my letter from the office of the Vice-President. Mr. Nixon suggest I may go in touch with my Senator or my Congressman and he is sure you will do everything possible to give a helping hand to my relatives.

Yes, I have news from the Salem family. Good news and bad news. Good news: They could save their lives and they all are safe now in a camp in Paris. Because they have a French passport they hope they can stay in France, until the time comes and they can go to our good USA. Bad news: This poor people (born in Egypt) had to sell all their belongings for nothing at all, they saved all their life to have a reserve for bad days. The bad days are here now. They been expulsed and they had to leave everything on "closed account" in Egypt.

To make this better in an official way, I suggest: If you are interested in my idea I give to you the exact address of the Salems in France. You ask the State Department our Consul in Paris may invite Mr. Salem to his office to give an official sworn report about the real facts in Egypt. (The name has to be kept confidential, because there are relatives in Cairo) Copy of this report should go back to your office and to our Senator.

If in the very near future good Uncle Sam has to give money again to Egypt (Mr. Nasser's friendly blackmail-business probably will never end) at least we should make it a condition to free these blocked accounts, or better call it stolen money. When I had to leave Germany 1937 on account of my Jewish religion, gangster Hitler

did all the same, 100% the same. Everything was done "the legal way". If America would have looked a few years earlier in Hitler's "legal" affairs, very possible we could avoid World War #II. If the State Department (and the United Nations) will take now this opportunity to check Nasser's "legal" ways very carefully, maybe this is one way to avoid WorldWar #III.

Very truly yours,

(sgd.) Joseph Schwab

COPY

January 29 1957

Dear Mr. Dorn:

This is in reply to your letter of January 22, 1957 requesting advice on certain suggestions made by Mr. Joseph Schwab in connection with the situation of his relatives who left Egypt and now are in France.

Mr. Schwab suggests that the American Consul in Paris invite Mr. Salem to make a sworn statement about the situation in Egypt affecting persons of the Jewish faith. If Mr. Salem has information which he desires to impart to American officials in Paris, he should feel free to approach the Embassy there in this regard. Since Mr. Salem has a French passport, perhaps he might wish also to get in touch with the French Foreign Office.

As to Mr. Schwab's suggestion that the United States make the release of the accounts of the Jews who have left Egypt a condition to further financial aid to Egypt, if such assistance is envisaged for the near future, you may wish to inform Mr. Salem that new projects for aiding Egypt are not now contemplated.

The Department is concerned with the treatment of Jews of whatever nationality in Egypt and, through the American Embassy in Cairo, has made representations to the Egyptian Government. It will continue to follow this situation closely with the purpose of determining in what manner it can be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Francis E. Dorn,
House of Representatives.

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1/25/57

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874.411/1-2257

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JAN 25 1957 P.M.
JAN 29 1957

CS/T
874.411/1-2257

ACTION

is assigned to



United States Senate

January 23, 1957

Respectfully referred to
The Honorable The Secretary
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as
the communication herewith submitted warrants,
and for a report thereon, in duplicate to
accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Paul H. Douglas
Paul H. Douglas

U. S. S.

Hilda Teichman

PHD:LC:m

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PUBLIC SERVICES DIV.

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1957 JAN 23 AM 10 19

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2357

February
February 28 1957

Dear Senator Douglas:

I refer to your communication of January 23, 1957 enclosing a letter signed by Miss Gilda Teichman of Chicago, Illinois, who urges that this Government take action in the United Nations in behalf of Jews reportedly mistreated in Egypt. We appreciate being informed of the views of your constituent.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the free world today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution to this

The Honorable
Paul H. Douglas,
United States Senate.

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874.411/1-2357

grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am returning the letter from your constituent as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

- ✓ 1. Statement.
- ✓ 2. Letter from Miss Teichman (returned).

66 C/3 CR
COC
FEB 26 1957 P.M.
to H for signature
FEB 28 1957

P:SKY:CHLoo:PP

2/1957

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H

HEA/P

by telephone
OBC (AKA)

Dear Senator Douglas:

I refer to your letter of January 23 enclosing a letter signed by Miss Gilda Teichman of Chicago, Illinois who urges that this Government take action in the United Nations in behalf of Jews reportedly mistreated in and forced to leave Egypt. We appreciate being informed of the views of your constituent.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the

important

The Honorable
Paul H. Douglas,
United States Senate.

important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am returning the letter of your constituent together with a duplicate copy of this reply as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

1. Statement.
2. Letter of Miss Teichman (returned).
- ~~3. Copy.~~

S/S-ER
FEB 14 1957 P.M.
to SEV for correction

P:SEV:CHLee:pp

H

NEA/P

2/6/57

(62) by telephone

March 11 1957

Dear Mr. Green:

On behalf of Secretary Dulles, I want to thank you for your letter of January 23 informing us of the concern expressed by twenty Jewish organizations in Philadelphia for the reported mistreatment of ~~and of~~ ~~status of Jews from Egypt~~. We appreciate your making these comments available and, together with your suggestions, they have been brought to the attention of the interested offices of the Department.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the Matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

There is at present no arrangement for special authority to admit refugees from Egypt. You may have noted that in his report to Congress of January 31, 1957, concerning immigration into the United States, the President requested amendments to legislation to achieve an equitable distribution of quota numbers and removal of the provisions for annual expiration of unused quota numbers. He also recommended pooling of quota numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Ocean area.

The Honorable
William J. Green, Jr.,
House of Representatives.

of Jews
living in
Egypt

874.411/1-2357

Returned to

874.411/1-2357

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W

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the free world today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution to this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am glad to give you this information and assure you that this matter is receiving our continuing attention.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Statement.

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SCA/P

2/7/57

NEA/P

Rec'd
3-5-57
Fulbright
3-5-57

S/S-CR

CDC

MAR 6 1957 P.M.

to H for signature

MAR 11 1957

Note: language "Jews living in Egypt" in first paragraph is preferred by NEA/P. Mr. Reid, SCA, informed.

W

March 11 1954

Dear Mr. Green:

On behalf of Secretary Dulles, I want to thank you for your letter of January 23 informing us of the concern expressed by twenty Jewish organizations in Philadelphia for the reported mistreatment of and exodus of Jews from Egypt. We appreciate your making these comments available and, together with your suggestions, they have been brought to the attention of the interested offices of the Department.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments

The Honorable
William J. Green, Jr.,
House of Representatives.

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attached
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The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am glad to give you this information and assure you that this matter is receiving our continuing attention.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Statement.

P:SEV:OBLee:bt

H ✓ NEA/P

SCA 2/7/57

WILLIAM J. GREEN, JR., M. C.
5TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
9TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE:
ARMED SERVICES

ACTION
is assigned to

SEH

January 23, 1957

RWR

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am in receipt of a telegram from twenty Jewish Organizations in Philadelphia protesting wire service reports confirming the Egyptian campaign of terror against Egyptian Jewish citizens.

The information given me is that these people are being arrested without charges, their property confiscated and they are imprisoned in crowded cells and expelled after signing documents under duress. I think you will agree that Egyptian Jews must now rely upon the free and democratic nations for haven and assistance just as the people of Hungary are relying upon us.

I urge that the United States, together with the other free nations, open our gates to Egyptian refugees as they so promptly did for the refugees of Hungary. All victims of political oppression and persecution look to the United States and to the United Nations for concrete offers of refuge and for direct efforts to end persecution. I feel that you should take up this problem with ~~Mr.~~ Abdel Nasser to end persecution in Egypt and to restore the confiscated property to Egyptian Jews immediately.

I shall appreciate hearing from you in this matter.

Sincerely,

William J. Green, Jr.
William J. Green, Jr., M. C.

This letter (and its enclosures, if any) micro-filmed for DC/R records

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MAR 26 1957

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ARMED SERVICES DIV.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1957 JAN 22 AM

CURRENT
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Rev

Cat

National Welfare Organization of Jewish Civil Service Employees

LOUIS BLUMBERG,
Honorary President & Founder

DR. MAXWELL L. SACKS, Chaplain
1230 East 12th Street
Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

JULIUS WEINBERG, President
648 East 15th Street
Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

SOL. RIEGLER, Exec. Vice-President
3156 Hull Avenue
Bronx 67, N. Y.

SAM PARIS, Exec. Vice-President
1555 S. Springfield Avenue
Chicago 40, Illinois

SAM KRAMER, Vice-President
773 Grove Street
Irvington 11, N. J.

JOSEPH W. GREEN, Vice-President
2148 Barnes Avenue
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IRVING TREMPER, Rec. Corr. Secretary
2206 Valentine Avenue
Bronx 57, N. Y.

SAM GERCHMAN, Treasurer
97-40—62nd Street
Rego Park, New York

MORRIS FISCH, Financial Secretary
1129 East Hellerman Street
Philadelphia 11, Penn.

LEONARD PAISNER, Editor
208 St. Johns Place
Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

ABE KAYE, Postal Workers
New York, N. Y.

FRANK SCHWARTZ, Nat. Tormid. Society
Fire Department
New York, N. Y.

MAXWELL SALZMAN, Judaic Fellowship
Phila., Penn.

MEYER ZICKELIN, Fellowship Club
Los Angeles, Cal.

REUBEN KUNDIN, Civil Service Fellowship
Newark, N. J.

PHILIP WEINSTEIN, Federal Fellowship
Chicago, Ill.

MICKEY FARBER, Zebulun Society
Naval Shipyard
New York, N. Y.

SAMUEL LEVY, Postal Workers
Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM G. NEEDLEMAN, Boston Chapter
Boston, Mass.

1133 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Room 1511

WATKINS 9-7595

ACTION

is assigned to

SEV

January 23rd, 1957

Honorable John Foster Dulles,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

The National Welfare Organization of Jewish Civil Service Employees consisting of 50,000 members wish to call your attention to the fact that the Jewish community in Egypt is threatened with disaster ominously reminiscent of the Hitler era. The influence of the United States and all civilized governments must be brought to bear at once on Egypt directly and through the UN to stop this total assault against innocent, peaceful and law abiding citizens. An assault in violation of the UN Charter, the Geneva Convention, the Genocide Convention, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The National Welfare Organization of Jewish Civil Service Employees, therefore respectfully urges:

1. That the Secretary of State instruct the US delegation at the UN to take appropriate action directing Egypt to abandon further attempts of expulsion, imprisonment, sequestration and confiscation of property of Egyptian Jews.
2. That the US Government intervene directly with the Egyptian Government to stop their campaign of terror.
3. That the US Government bathe the entire Egyptian situation in its proper light by granting immediately to the Jewish refugees from Egypt, the same opportunities for admission into these United States as are now so rightly being given to the refugees from Hungary.

Very truly yours,
Julius Weinberg
President.

Julius Weinberg
648 East 15th Street
Brooklyn 30 N.Y.

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MAR 7 - 1957

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Department of State

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Action

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Control: 14415
Rec'd: JANUARY 24, 1957
6:17 PM

NEA
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FROM: GENEVA

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 727, JANUARY 24, 6 PM

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KAHANY, ISRAELI OBSERVER UNREF PROGRAM SUBCOMMITTEE, STATES QUESTION STATELESS REFUGEES FROM EGYPT MAY BE RAISED BY COUNTRY OTHER THAN ISRAEL AT UNREF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING. MAINTAINS SUCH REFUGEES COME WITHIN UNHCR MANDATE.

GOWEN

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Department of State

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SENT TO: AmConsul: GENEVA

For Phillips

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1. ~~Re~~ Your 727 and 752, assume issue will not be question ~~of~~ whether Jewish refugees Egypt come under mandate but whether financial emergency assistance should and can be given under UNREF Program.

2. Department considers that in absence special General Assembly authorization, Jewish refugees are excluded from UNREF Program provided for by GA resolution 832^(IX). It is also clear that GA resolution 538-B(VI) authorizing appeal for emergency assistance was intended to assist refugees remaining from IRO Program.

3. If argument develops on eligibility issue, points which could be made in addition to paragraph two are that preambular part of resolution 538-B suggests emergency assistance intended for refugees under High Commissioner's mandate who were in need at time of resolution. GA resolution 832 provided for incorporating fund authorized by 538 into

UNREF Program. Available funds received pursuant 538 were incorporated

UNREF and presumably now expended. GA resolution 832 clearly places emphasis on permanent solutions. Paragraph two in connection with requests to

Negotiating Committee does speak of funds "to be devoted principally to the promotion of permanent solutions and also to permit emergency assistance

Drafted by:

10:0ES:GEM:liben:bjh 1/31/57

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

10:0ES - Otis E. Mulliken

Classified by:

1/UNA-Mrs. Fleming
(paragraph 2)

OIA - Mr. Falk

NEA - Mr. L. Brown

S/S-CR

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JAN 31 1957

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Classification

the most needy cases." Presumably, however, this authority limited by overall restriction in resolution⁸³² to "the refugees included within the proposals in his report to the GA at its ninth session." ^{more recent} The Jewish refugees ^{from} from Egypt obviously were not included in that report.

4. Consider it very undesirable permit interpretation UNREF Program to cover general emergency assistance to refugees ^{whether} ~~whether~~ Hungarian, Chinese or Jewish. If this interpretation adopted, UNREF Program almost completely open-ended with respect to emergency assistance. This contrary to fundamental purpose Program and basis on which contribution approved by US Congress.

5. You are authorized, in light above considerations, oppose any move making financial assistance available for Jewish refugees out of UNREF funds. You should make clear that this position is taken not for lack of sympathy with Jewish refugees but because US view action cannot be taken to assist them under UNREF Program. US vote on Jewish refugees should be same as vote on identical issue relating Hungarian refugees.

DULLES

Dulles
(DEM)

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United States Senate
 COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

ACTION
 is assigned to

SEI

24 January 1957 kj

FA/R

RECEIVED
 PUBLIC SERVICES DIV.

The Honorable Robert C. Hill
 Assistant Secretary of State
 for Congressional Relations
 Department of State
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hill:

I will appreciate the Department's views on the
 enclosed communication in order that I may reply more spe-
 cifically to Mrs. Kreshtool.

Sincerely yours,

J. Allen Furr, Jr.

874.411/1-2457

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 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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1001 JAN 28 1957

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MAR 7 - 1957

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February 28 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2457

Dear Senator Frear:

I refer to your letter of January 24, 1957, enclosing a letter from Mrs. Constance S. Kreshtool of Wilmington, Delaware, who comments on the reported mistreatment of Jews living in Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the free world today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution to this

grave

The Honorable
J. Allen Frear, Jr.
United States Senate.

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874.411/1-2457

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CS/R

grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am returning the letter from Mrs. Kreshtool for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Statement.
- ✓ 2. Letter from Mrs. Kreshtool (returned).

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2/18/57

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by telephone
HKA

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COC

FEB 26 1957 P.M.

to H for signature

FEB 28 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2457

Dear Mr. Frear:

I refer to your letter of January 24 enclosing a letter from Mrs. Constance S. Krashtool of Wilmington, Delaware who comments on the reported mistreatment in and exodus of Jews from Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger

issue

The Honorable
J. Allen Frear, Jr.,
United States Senate.

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I am returning the letter of Mrs. Kreshtool for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Statement.
2. Letter of Mrs. Kreshtool (returned).

S/S-CR

FEB 14 1957 P.M.

to SEV for correction

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2/8/57

Rice
H

NEA/P

(2) by telephone

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
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 JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
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CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
 C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate
 COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

ACTION
 is assigned to

SEV

NRA

January 24, 1957

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The enclosed copy of a letter, dated January 22nd, sent to me by K. Brooke Anderson, Executive Secretary of the Brown Christian Association, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island is self-explanatory.

Please favor me with your comments on Mr. Anderson's suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

Theodore Francis Green

Theodore Francis Green

The Secretary of State
 Department of State
 Washington 25, D. C.

Encl. att

874.411/1-2457

APR 3 - 1957

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NAME AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT

DATE ONE

DATE TWO

DATE THREE

NO.

NO.

NO.

March 15 1957

Central
Files #

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2457

Dear Senator Green:

I refer to your letter of January 24 enclosing a letter from Mr. K. Brooke Anderson, Executive Secretary of the Brown Christian Association, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, who expressed concern over the mistreatment of Jews living in Egypt.

We have made clear the deep concern of the United States Government over reports of mistreatment of Jews in Egypt. We have registered that concern with the Egyptian Government at the highest level in efforts to alleviate the situation. We will make sure that the Government of Egypt continues to be aware of the importance which we attach to the cessation of any mistreatment of these people.

We have the impression that our efforts and those of other interested governments and organizations have brought the Government of Egypt to a greater awareness of the depth of international public feeling in this matter, with consequent beneficial effects.

In order to deal with this problem in the proper context, it is important to recall that these developments which are the source of concern for all of us, are the predictable consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestinian conflict, which continues to receive the highest consideration of the United States Government, as well as of the United Nations and the Arab world. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue which will bring about peace in the Middle East. We will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which threaten peace and lead to undesirable consequences such as those which concern us in this instance.

With

The Honorable
Franklin D. Roosevelt
United States Senate.

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CS/F 874.411/1-2457

With reference to the suggestion for admission of Jewish refugees from Egypt into the United States, a preliminary examination of the various factors involved raises the question as to whether the provision of Public Law 414, under present circumstances, offers a practicable solution for this problem. However, the decision as to the applicability of this legislation in these circumstances does not lie solely within the province of the Department of State, and therefore the Department is not in a position to give a definitive opinion in this regard.

The Congress at present has under study the general problem of refugee legislation.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Statement
2. Letter of Mr. Anderson (returned)

cc - SEV, NE, NEA/P, SCA

Substantive language taken from letter to Mr. James Marshall, AJC, drafted by
NEA:NEH/Hoffacker:jd:feg
O:Anderson
3/13/57

S/S-CR

MAR 13 1957 P.M.

THE



RECEIVED STATE

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

ACTION is assigned to

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. Cable Address, "WISHCOM, NEW YORK

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

IRVING M. ENGEL, President
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January 24, 1957

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
52 VANDERBILT AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of a group of national Jewish agencies to suggest that our government undertake emergency administrative action to provide asylum in the United States for Egyptian Jewish refugees. The agencies on whose behalf I am writing include: the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Jewish War Veterans, the National Community Relations Advisory Council (representing six national and thirty local Jewish community relations agencies), the National Council of Jewish Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the United Synagogue of America, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. These agencies urge that you recommend to the Attorney General that he apply the powers vested in him by Section 212 (d) (5) of the McCarran-Walter Act, to allow a fair share of these Egyptian refugees to come to this country under parole status.

About 40 per cent of the Egyptian Jews - nearly 20,000 people - are stateless, and are consequently under the protection of no government. They are subject to the arbitrary decision of the Egyptian Government concerning their position and future in that country, although many were born there and their families have lived there for many generations. Many of them have attempted to obtain Egyptian nationality, but for "administrative" reasons, have been unsuccessful. Today, individuals in this category are being forced either by direct order of expulsion, or indirectly, by economic or psychological pressures, to leave the country. In addition to these stateless persons, large numbers of other Jews, who are citizens of Egypt or other nations, are being subjected to the same pressures. Recently, Osgood Caruthers, New York Times correspondent in Egypt, reported that

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these Egyptian actions have "convinced diplomats and observers that the regime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser fully intends eventually to rid Egypt of all of the estimated total of 40,000 Jews still remaining in the country".

We should greatly appreciate an opportunity to meet with you to discuss this proposal. In view of the urgency of the situation, I hope it will be possible for you to meet with us in the very near future. If you will let me know when such conference can be held, I will notify the agencies on whose behalf I have written this letter.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Irving M. Engel". The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the text area below it.

Irving M. Engel
President

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

January 28, 1957

ESD
HE

NEA - Mr. Oulashin

The attached letter to the Secretary from Irving M. Engel of the American Jewish Committee re admission of stateless Egyptian Jews to the US under the parole clause is forwarded for reply at a suitable bureau level.

Please coordinate closely with SCA and send copies (2) of the reply to S/S by c.o.b. on February 1.

HE

G. E. Mouser
S/S-RO

Attachment: (S/S-591)

cc: SCA - Mrs. Lewis w/photo cy

In reply refer to
NEA:NE: 874.411/1-2457

February 5 1957

Return to
11

Dear Mr. Engel:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of January 24, 1957 in which you set forth the proposal of a group of Jewish organizations that the United States Government take emergency action to admit Jewish refugees from Egypt to this country.

At present no special program involving the use of the McCarran-Walter Act to permit the entrance of refugees from Egypt is planned. However, we would be happy to discuss the matter with you and your associates.

Because of the Secretary's heavy schedule it will unfortunately not be possible at this time for him to receive your group, but I would be delighted to meet with you. If this is agreeable to you, may I suggest that you arrange with my office for a mutually convenient date?

Sincerely yours,

William M. Brewster
Assistant Secretary

Mr. Irving M. Engel, President,
The American Jewish Committee,
305 Fourth Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

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Rev _____
Cat <i>HAN</i>

Wm
[Redacted text]

SCA - Miss Lewis

(in [unclear])

[initials]
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FEB 5 1957
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Be Returned to

874.411/1-2457

AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL

(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, Athens

504

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 25, 1957

REF : Embdesp No. 449, January 4, 1957; and Embdesp No. 470, January 14, 1957

13 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
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	2-1	CIA-12

SUBJECT: Greek Jews and Other Greek Interests in Egypt

The Embassy has learned from the Greek Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Egyptian ship MISR, which arrived at the Port of Piraeus January 23, discharged a total of 827 Jews who had been expelled from Egypt. Of the total number, 130 have already proceeded on to Italy, one has asked to remain in Greece, and all others have left or shortly will leave for Israel. None of the passengers is known to have been of Greek nationality, despite newspaper reports to the contrary, and, so far as the Ministry is aware, less than one hundred Greek Jews have thus far been expelled from Egypt.

The Embassy was informed in confidence that the Government of Greece is preparing another "very strong demarche" to the Egyptian Government protesting its treatment of the Jewish community in Egypt in general and of the approximately one thousand Greek Jews there in particular.

As was reported in the despatches referred to above, the Greek Government has adopted a very liberal policy regarding admission of Jewish refugees from Egypt and has been maintaining close contact with the Athens representative of the International Committee for European Migration.

Foreign Ministry officials have recently had conversations in Athens with prominent members of the community in Egypt (including the President of the Greek Chamber of Commerce in Egypt) and are considerably disturbed over the serious economic effects which the Egyptian Government's current policies promise to have upon Egypt's 80,000 Greeks. If the nationalization policies are pursued in their present form, and if the already extensive "Egyptianization" of foreign enterprises continues, large numbers of Greeks will be forced to leave Egypt. The Ministry particularly fears for the future of the extensive Greek interests in the cotton industry and in the three Greek banks doing business there. The recent fall of the Egyptian pound is already causing great hardship upon those Greeks who might otherwise wish to leave Egypt, and a feeling of despair is said to be setting in among the community.

The Ministry reports that the Greek colony at Port Said lost heavily during the Anglo-French invasion in November, not only through bomb damage but through looting alleged to have been engaged in by British and French troops.

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The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

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CONFIDENTIAL FILE

REF ID: A621

Page 2 of

Desp. No. 504

From Athens, 1/25/57

CONFIDENTIAL

(Classification)

Page _____ of

Encl. No. _____

Desp. No. _____

From _____

It is also concerned because of indications it has received from Egypt that Egyptian Copts are now being subjected to greater discriminations and fears that Egyptian nationalism may begin to take an Anti-Christian turn. Cases were cited where Greek businessmen, in order to keep up with the times, have been replacing Greek and other non-Egyptian employees with native Copts, only to be informed that this is not enough, that they must in fact employ Egyptian Moslems.

For the Ambassador:

[Signature]
Howard Elting, Jr.
Counselor of Embassy for
Political Affairs

cc: GTI
Cairo
Rome
Geneva
London
Paris

CONFIDENTIAL

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

ACTION
is assigned to

SEV

January 25, 1957 1

Honorable John Foster Dulles
 The Secretary of State
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I shall be very glad to have your comment with respect to the attached communication from Mr. Alfred Rabin, President of the New American Jewish Club, Richmond, Virginia.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Harry F. Byrd
 Harry F. Byrd

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FEB 25 1957

This letter (and its enclosures, if any) micro-filmed for RM/R records

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SEV

February 15 1957

Rm/R

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2557

Dear Senator Byrd:

I refer to your letter of January 25 enclosing a letter from Mr. Alfred Rabin who expresses the concern felt by the members of the New American Jewish Club of Richmond for the reported mistreatment in and exodus of Jews from Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the

DC/R

16

The Honorable
Harry F. Byrd,
United States Senate.

874.411/1-2557
Re Returned to

CS/A 874.411/1-2557

the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am returning the letter/^{from}af your constituent for your records.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Statement. from
- ✓ 2. Letter of Mr. Rabin (returned).

S/S CR

FEB 14 1967

to H for signature

FEB 15 1967

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HEA/P

In reply refer to
SKV 874.411/1-2557

February 28 1957

Central
Files

Dear Senator Hill:

I refer to your communication received January 25 enclosing a letter from Rabbi Manuel Greenstein of Mobile, Alabama, who expresses concern for the reported mistreatment of Jews in Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the free world today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution to this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the

parties

The Honorable
Lester Hill,
United States Senate.

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parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

As you requested, I am returning the letter from your constituent.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Statement.
- ✓ 2. Letter from Rabbi Greenstein (returned).

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FEB 26 1957 P.M.

to 34 for signature

FEB 28 1957

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2/19/57

Recd

by telephone
062 (AKP)

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2557

Dear Senator Hill:

I refer to your communication received January 25 enclosing a letter from Rabbi Manuel Greenstein who expresses concern for the reported mistreatment of Jews in Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important

and

The Honorable
Lister Hill,
United States Senate.

and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

As you requested I am returning the letter of your constituent.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Statement.
2. Letter of Rabbi Greenstein (returned).

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2/8/57

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RM/R

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to
Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
The State Department
Washington, D. C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as
the communication herewith submitted warrants,
and for a report thereon, in duplicate to
accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

LISTER HILL

LISTER HILL

Rabbi Manuel Greenstein

U. S. S.

This letter (and its
enclosures, if any) micro
filmed for RM/R records

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February 28 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2557

Dear Senator Merton:

I refer to your letter of January 25, 1957 enclosing a letter from Mr. Maurice L. Garfein of Louisville, Kentucky, who comments on the reported mistreatment of Jews living in Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the free world today. The United States Government will

continue

The Honorable
Thornton B. Merton,
United States Senate.

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continue its efforts to facilitate a solution to this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing, it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am glad to give you this information and I am returning the letter from your constituent for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Statement.
- ✓ 2. Letter from Mr. Garfein (returned).

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FEB 26 1957 P.M.

for signature

FEB 28 1957

*Letter from Senator
not with file
when reviewed in
S/S-CR*

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2557

Dear Senator Horton:

I refer to your letter of January 25 enclosing a letter from Mr. Maurice L. Garfein of Louisville, Kentucky who comments on the reported mistreatment in and exodus of Jews from Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger

issue

The Honorable
Thurston B. Horton,
United States Senate.

issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

I am glad to give you this information and I am returning your constituent's letter for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

1. Statement.
2. Letter of Mr. Garfein (returned).

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FEB 15 1957 P.M.

to EV for collection CDE

February 28 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2557

Central
Files

Dear Mr. Patman:

I refer to your letter of January 25, 1957 enclosing the letter from Messrs. L. W. Kariel, Jr. and Joe W. Hirsch, who express in behalf of the Reuben Lodge, B'nai B'rith, of Marshall Texas, concern for the reported mistreatment of Jews living in Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

United States efforts to ameliorate the situation are being complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. We further understand that diplomatic officials of states whose nationals have been affected are making appropriate representations.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the free world today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a

solution

The Honorable
Wright Patman,
House of Representatives.

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solution to this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

As you requested, I am returning the letter from your constituents.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Statement.
- ✓ 2. Letter from Messrs. Kariel and Hirsch (returned).

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to H for signature

FEB 28 1957

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RAI
H-WF-X
by telephone
HKA/P OBL (OAK)

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-2557

Dear Mr. Patman:

I refer to your letter of January 25 enclosing the letter from Messrs. L. W. Kartiel, Jr. and Joe W. Hirsh who express on behalf of the Reuben Lodge, B'nai B'rith, concern for the reported mistreatment in and exodus of Jews from Egypt.

I believe that you will be interested in the enclosed statement on the United States position in the matter. This statement reflects the concern of the Government of the United States over the various reports received and its efforts to encourage the Egyptian Government to adopt moderate policies.

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Your suggestions for further steps to be taken by the United States Government are being carefully considered. Decisions concerning them must, of course, be taken in the light of all factors, including an evaluation of the likelihood of resulting benefits to the individuals concerned.

The developments in the situation are the consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger

issue

The Honorable
Wright Patman,
House of Representatives.

issue of the Palestine conflict, which is one of the important and difficult problems confronting the Middle East, the United States, the United Nations, and the Free World today. The United States Government will continue its efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. In so doing it will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences.

As you requested I am returning the letter of your constituents.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Statement.
2. Letter of Messrs. Kartiel and Hirsch (returned).

S/S-CR

FEB 14 1957 P.M.

to SEI for collection

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2/8/57

H.

(OK) by telephone
NEA/P

WRIGHT PATMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
STATE OF TEXAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
1201 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

HOME ADDRESS:
P. O. BOX 868, TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 25, 1957

COMMITTEES:
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CHAIRMAN, SMALL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
VICE CHAIRMAN, JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
ECONOMIC REPORT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

SECRETARY:
MRS. LUCILLE SPAIN

ACTION
is assigned to



PUBLIC SERVICES DIV.
PCB

1957 JAN 28 13

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

The enclosed letter from my
constituents, Messrs. L. W. Kariel, Jr. and
Joe W. Hirsch, is submitted for your con-
sideration.

If you will advise me, so that I may
reply to them, returning their letter with
your reply, I shall very much appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,


Wright Patman

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Enclosure

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HADASSAH

The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.



ACTION
is assigned to

JEV

January 25, 1957

U.S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith a resolution adopted at
the Mid-Winter Conference of the National Board of Hadassah,
the Women's Zionist Organization of America, on January 14,
1957, in New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Hannah L. Goldberg
Hannah L. Goldberg
Executive Director

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE
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enc.

1957 JAN 29 PM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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CSELK

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MISS ELAYNE KABAKOFF
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MISS HANNAH L. GOLDBERG

874.411/1-2557

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE
HADASSAH MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

January 14, 1957

The National Board of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, representing 300,000 American Jewish women, convened in semi-annual session, views with indignation and grief the treatment of the Jewish population in Egypt by the Egyptian Government, which has embarked on a deliberate policy of deportation and expulsion, of sequestration and confiscation of the property of Jews, and of calculated terrorization of deportees through the detention of hostages.

Hadassah expresses the hope that the United States Government and people and, indeed, the Governments and people of the entire free world will share its indignation at the treatment accorded the Jews of Egypt; and urges that our Government exert the maximum moral pressure upon the Government of Egypt to halt this program -- offensive to the decent opinions of all mankind, and in opposition to the principles of inherent human rights underlying the conduct of free civilized societies.

#

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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55

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Action

Control: 17240
Rec'd: JANUARY 29, 1956
3:52 PM

NEA FROM: CAIRO

Info

RMR TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2435, JANUARY 29, 3 PM.

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REVEREND WALZ (SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NEW YORK CITY) CALLED AT EMBASSY JANUARY 25 WITH POTTER OF AMERICAN FRIENDS MIDDLE EAST. REVEREND WALZ INTRODUCED SUBJECT HIS VISIT BY STATING HE "WISHED TO GET INFORMATION ON NUMBER REFUGEES IN VIEW OF FACT SOME PEOPLE WERE DISPUTING FIGURE OF 100,000." HE ADDED THAT "HE HAD NO (RPT NO) DOUBT BUT THAT FIGURE OF 100,000 WAS CORRECT," BUT BECAUSE THEY HAD MET DIFFICULTIES IN RAISING FUNDS, HE HAD TO MAKE THIS TRIP "TO SUBSTANTIATE THAT FIGURE." HE EXPRESSED VIEW DISPUTE DUE IN PART FACT THAT TERM "REFUGEE" DID NOT (RPT NOT) MEAN SAME THING TO ALL PEOPLE.

EMBASSY OFFICE NOTED THAT MAIN PROBLEM REVEREND WALZ APPARENTLY CONCERNED WITH AT THIS TIME APPEARED TO BE THAT OF ELEMENTS AMONG POPULATION DEPRIVED OF SHELTER BY RECENT HOSTILITIES; MOST PEOPLE WHO HAD SOUGHT "REFUGE" FROM BATTLE AREAS HAD RETURNED BY THIS TIME, INCLUDING MANY HOMELESS PUT UP IN CAMPS NEAR PORT SAID. IMMEDIATE TARGET OF GOE AT PORT SAID WAS TO CONSTRUCT HOUSING FACILITIES FOR 3,000 FAMILIES WHICH WOULD INCLUDE 12,000-15,000 PEOPLE. THERE WAS A LONGER TERM PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT UNITS FOR 9,000 FAMILIES BUT THIS HAD BEEN PLANNED BEFORE HOSTILITIES AND WAS BASED ON POLICY GOVERNMENT CLEAR OUT SLUM AREAS. EMBASSY OFFICER STATED THAT HE HAD NO (RPTZE) DEFINITIVE FIGURES BUT THAT FROM DISCUSSIONS WITH MINISTER IN CHARGE OF RECONSTRUCTION OF PORT SAID, HE HAD IMPRESSION THAT PROBLEM OF HOMELESS THAT CITY WAS NOT (RPT NOT) LARGER THAN 20,000 BUT THAT THERE WAS NO (RPT NO) SUPPORTING DATA. AS REGARDS SITUATION IN SINAI, EMBASSY OFFICE HAD NO (RPT NO) INFORMATION BUT SUGGESTED THAT REVEREND WALZ CONTACT APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES IN EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT AND UN. FIGURE OF 100,000 SO OFTEN MENTIONED FOR ALL OF EGYPT WAS ONE WHICH TO OFFICERS KNOWLEDGE NOT (RPT NOT) SUPPORTED BY ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSON RESIDENT IN EGYPT INFORMED

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-2- 2435, JANUARY 29, 3 PM, FROM CAIRO

REFERENCE PROBLEM.

REVEREND WALZ STATED HE WOULD PROCEED TO PORT SAID AND WOULD NOT (RPT NOT) BE RETURNING UNTIL LATE SUNDAY.

CUOMO REPORTING SEPARATELY HIS DISCUSSION WITH REVEREND WALZ. DEPARTMENT'S CA-5658, JANUARY 15, ALSO SUBJECT SEPARATE REPLY.

HART

CC

FEB 5 1967

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AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmEmbassy, London

1800

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 29, 1957
DATE

REF :

50 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	NEA-4 1-31	RM/R-2 OLI-8 IO-4 P-1 ORM-5 U/OP-1 U/O-1 CIA-12 USIA-10 OCB-1 OSD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-3

SUBJECT: Transmitting Letter from Mrs. R. H. Kyan Regarding Treatment of Jews in Egypt.

There is enclosed a copy of a letter dated January 14, 1957, which the Embassy has received from Mrs. R. H. Kyan, a British subject of Jewish faith, who was expelled from Egypt last November and who gives an account of her experiences. Mrs. Kyan has been informed that the information contained in her letter is being transmitted to the Department.

For the Ambassador:

Evan M. Wilson
Evan M. Wilson
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure: *UT*

Copy of letter as stated.

cc: AmEmbassy, Cairo

POL/N:EWilson/amp

REPORTER

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Page 1 of 1
Encl. No. 1
Desp. No. 1800
From London

R.H. Kyan (Mrs.)
66, Queensborough Terrace
London, W.2.

"Dear Sir,

"Some time ago, I read in the 'Daily Telegraph' that the State Department was investigating whether any measures had been taken against Egyptian Jews in Egypt. Since then, I have been wanting to visit your Consulate to give you the little information I knew. However, my office hours have not given me the opportunity to do so and I thought I would communicate it to you by letter, just in case it would be of interest to you.

"I am a British subject and was resident in Egypt all my life until the 22nd November when I was expelled. On the night of the 2nd of November, I was arrested together with 140 others in Alexandria and about 200 from Cairo. Amongst those who were arrested were about 30 Egyptian Jewish women and 60-70 Egyptian Jewish men. One couple, whose name I can give, must have been over 60-65 years old.

"Those of us who had been arrested in Alexandria at 2 a.m. were taken to the police station where we stayed without food or drink until 11:30 a.m. when we were put on to trucks and driven to the station. There we boarded a closed train with a guard at every window. We reached Cairo at 5:30 p.m. and waited until 6:30 p.m. until darkness fell. Then, two by two, escorted by a guard on either side, we were led on to trucks again and driven to the Abbassieh School in Cairo, and ex-Jewish Community School which had been taken over by the Egyptians. There, we gave our names and address for what must have been the 30th time and by the time the 340 people had been dealt with and the men carted to dormitories, it was 1:30 a.m. Finally, the women were again put on to open trucks and driven to the Ecole Btresh in Heliopolis. We were so exhausted that we were glad of the blanket and mattress they laid out on the floor for us. We had had a sandwich at the Ecole Abbassieh. No one dared to ask why we were arrested. I did three days later. I was told there was a war on. Why some of us foreigners were arrested and others just given notice of expulsion, I was never told then. I say 'then' because I was told by an Egyptian Army officer on the night I spent at the aerodrome as a prisoner awaiting a Swissair plane that was to carry me out of Egypt for ever, that 'since you will never come back here, I may as well tell you the truth. We receive so many anonymous letters, we really

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(Classification)

Page 2 of 1
Encl. No. 1
Desp. No. 1800
From London

1281 1 1833

have no time to check their contents. So we play safe'

"My point is not however to tell you what happened to me but to those Egyptians who were with me.

"A married couple of my friends was arrested around the 4th of November. They were just about allowed to deposit their two young boys aged 3 and 10 at their grandmother's. Then they were taken to the Citadel. There, they were separated. One went into the Men's Section, and the other into the Women's. I can tell you what happened to the lady because she joined us later at the Concentration camp. She spent two days in a dark cell, with moist walls and a small aperture on the wall with bars on it. The food was thrown at her on the floor. And as far as sanitary facilities, well the same floor was good enough.

"After a fortnight at Btresh, all the foreign prisoners were transferred to the Prison des Barrages, Cairo. I was amongst them. We left behind those who were Egyptian and stateless. They were all Jews. They, like us, had not been accused of anything. No warrant had been issued for their arrest. They were not awaiting trial for anything. And they dared not ask why they were there. I expect they are still there. The conditions at the Ecole Btresh, at least, are not too bad. When I left, we had each a bed, two blankets, one sheet and those of us who had money could buy anything. The officers of the Army who were in charge were not unkind but seemed to be quite scared of the political security police. We had a rough time after each one of their visits. There was also a bathroom and I also learnt that after I left, electricity was installed. Until then, we just remained in the dark when the sun set.

"I do not know if this information is of any use to you. I make a point of bringing it to your notice just in case it might be of help to those friends I have left behind and who might still be behind bars - without news of their children or family, and deprived of their freedom without reason.

"Yours faithfully,

/s/ R.H. Kyan"

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Assistant Secretary

TO THE DRAFTING OFFICER:

Attached is a request from Congress, which should be given top priority. Interim acknowledgment has been made. Budget clearance is not necessary in this case. The Report should be prepared for signature by Assistant Secretary Robert C. Hill, and there should be a blue copy and not less than six flimsies, three of the latter without initials or date at the bottom.

After securing necessary clearances, please forward by messenger direct to this office.

H:EMWaskewich
4188 N.S.

February 1, 1957

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Dear Senator Green:

The Department has received Mr. Marcy's letter of January 30, 1957, requesting a report on S. Res. 76, "Favoring action by the United Nations looking to relief of certain persons from persecution by the Egyptian Government."

This matter will receive prompt consideration and a further communication will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

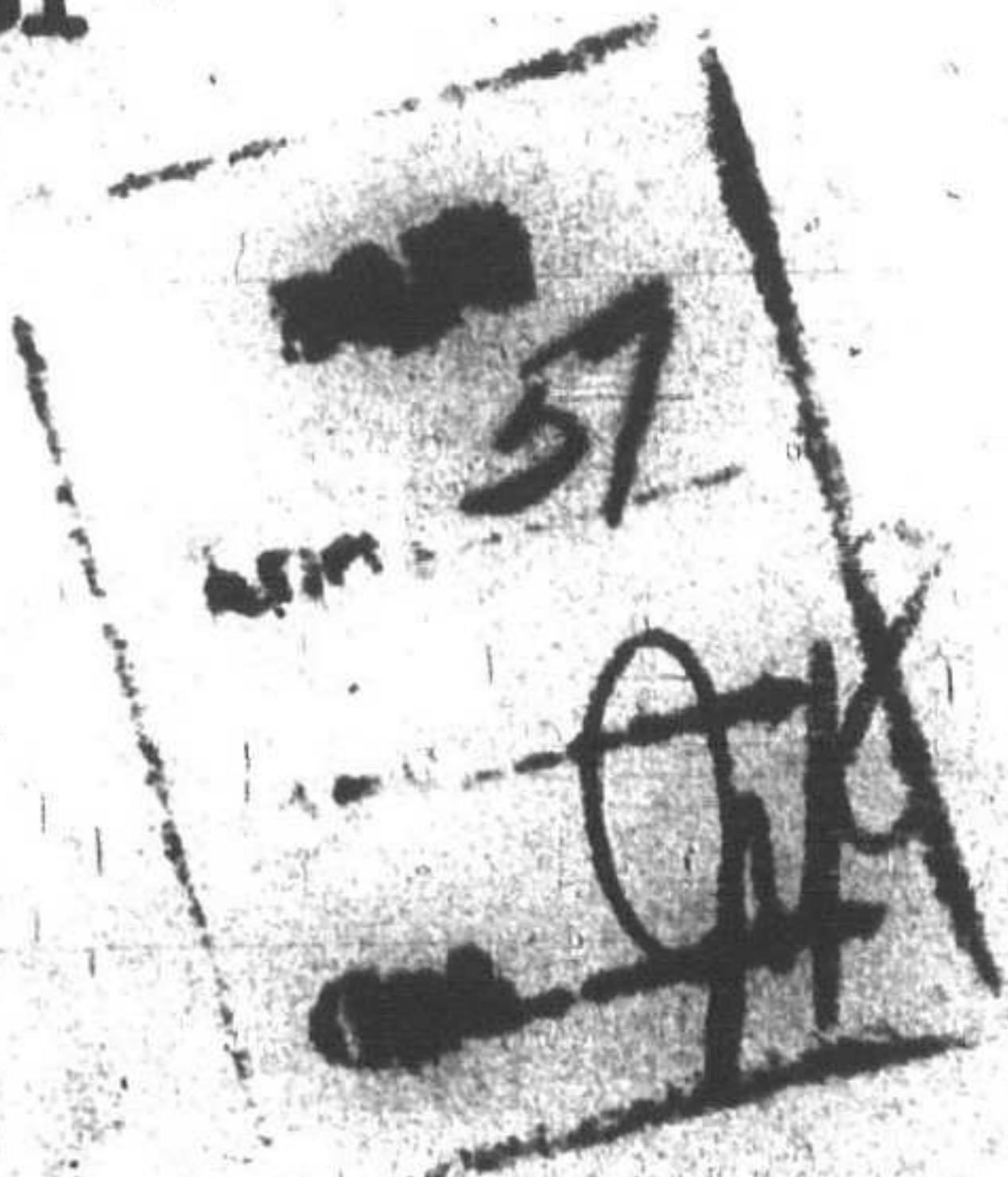
Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Theodore Francis Green, Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate.

H: EMWaskewich:el



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THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
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CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
 C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

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NEA

January 30, 1957.

Honorable John Foster Dulles
 The Secretary of State
 Department of State
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary :

Enclosed is a copy of S. Res. 76,
 introduced by Senator Jenner on January 29, 1957, " Fa-
 voring action by the United Nations looking to relief
 of certain persons from persecution by the Egyptian Gov-
 ernment."

The Chairman of the Committee on For-
 eign Relations will appreciate having the comment of your
 Department on this resolution.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Marcy

874.411/1-3057

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 ASSISTANT SECRETARY
 FOR CONGRESSIONAL
 RELATIONS
 MAR 7 - 1957

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This letter (and its
 microfilm)

S. RES. 76

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 29, 1957

Mr. JENNER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Whereas persistent reports, accompanied by documentary evidence, indicate that individuals resident in Egypt, who are tied by race, religion, or national origin with Israel, France, or the United Kingdom, have been subjected to arrest, forced exile, confiscation of property, and other punishments, although not charged as individuals with any crime or other wrongdoing which threatens the safety of the Egyptian nation; and

Whereas the punishment of innocent individuals as hostages, for crimes committed by others related to them only through race, religion, or national origin, is a violation of the principles of equity and justice: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Senate requests the President to
- 2 instruct our chief delegate to the United Nations to take

1 whatever steps may be necessary to propose and urge the
2 prompt dispatch of a United Nations observers team to
3 Egypt with a view to obtaining at the earliest practicable
4 date a full factual report concerning (1) any attempt by
5 the Government of Egypt to rescind the legal privileges of
6 citizens, or other residents, of foreign origin as a result of
7 the recent armed hostilities in Egypt, and (2) any punish-
8 ment (including arrests, confiscation of property, forced
9 exile, or other punishment) visited by the Government of
10 Egypt upon any persons who are connected by race, religion,
11 or other ties with any nation involved in such hostilities,
12 but who are not charged as individuals with any crime or
13 wrongdoing, and do not constitute any actual danger to the
14 Egyptian nation.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 76

RESOLUTION

Favoring action by the United Nations looking
to relief of certain persons from persecution
by the Egyptian Government.

By Mr. JENNER

JANUARY 29, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

FEB 19 1957

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In reply refer to:
IO:UNP 874.411/1-3057

Senator Green:
Dear Mr. Marcy:

Reference is made to Mr. Marcy's
~~I have received your~~ letter of January 30, 1957, transmitting a copy of Senate Resolution 76, introduced by Senator Jenner on January 29, 1957, "Favoring action by the United Nations looking to relief of certain persons from persecution by the Egyptian Government", on which you invite the Department's comments.

We have given considerable thought to the possibility of proposing that the United Nations send observers to report on conditions affecting minorities in Egypt. In doing so, we have had to take into consideration the fact that the success of any such proposal would have to depend upon the cooperation of the Government of Egypt and upon the necessary support in the United Nations. At the same time, it has been felt that representations through diplomatic channels offer the possibility of being more effective than official action in a public forum. Consequently, the Department has been in ~~continuous~~ *frequent communication* with the Government of Egypt at the highest level on this matter. We have reason to believe that these approaches have brought to the Government of Egypt an awareness of the deep international interest in the problem.

and the opinion
In the present circumstances we feel that the continued use of the diplomatic channels referred to above promises the most fruitful approach to this problem. However, we do not, of course, preclude other methods of approach, such as the United Nations, should future developments indicate their desirability.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Theodore Francis Green, Chairman,
~~Mr. Carl Marcy,~~
Chief of Staff,
Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate.

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CLEARANCE: NE - Mr. Rockwell (in draft)

IO - Mr. Walmsley

874.411/1-3057

874.411/1-3057
CS/R

In reply refer to
IO:UNP 874.411/1-3057

Dear Senator Green:

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In the present circumstances we are of the opinion that the continued use of the diplomatic channels referred to above promises the most fruitful approach to this problem. However, we do not, of course, preclude other methods of approach, such as the United Nations, should future developments indicate their desirability.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Thomas Francis Green, Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate.

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March 15 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/1-3057

Dear Senator Norton:

I refer to your letter of January 30 enclosing a letter from Mr. Irvine Grossman of Louisville, Kentucky, who expresses concern for the reported mistreatment of Jews living in Egypt.

We have made clear the deep concern of the United States Government over reports of mistreatment of Jews in Egypt. We have registered that concern with the Egyptian Government at the highest level in efforts to alleviate the situation. We will make sure that the Government of Egypt continues to be aware of the importance which we attach to the cessation of any mistreatment of these people.

We have the impression that our efforts and those of other interested governments and organizations have brought the Government of Egypt to a greater awareness of the depth of international public feeling in this matter, with consequent beneficial effects.

In order to deal with this problem in the proper context, it is important to recall that these developments, which are the source of concern for all of us, are the predictable consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Egyptian conflict, which continues to receive the urgent consideration of the United States Government, as well as of the United Nations and the Free World. The United States Government will maintain its diligent efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. We will continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake unilateral policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences such as those which concern us in this instance.

With

The Honorable
Thornton B. Norton,
United States Senate.

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With reference to the suggestion for admission of Jewish refugees from Egypt into the United States, a preliminary examination of the various factors involved raises the question as to whether the present provision of Public Law 414, under present circumstances, offers a practicable solution for this problem. However, the decision as to the applicability of this legislation in these circumstances does not lie solely within the province of the Department of State, and therefore the Department is not in a position to give a definitive opinion in this regard.

The Congress at present has under study the general problem of refugee legislation.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State

Robert S. Hall
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Statement
2. Letter of Mr. Crenshaw (returned)

cc - SEV, NE, NEA/P, SCA

Substantive language taken from letter to Mr. James Marshall, AIC, drafted by
NEA: [illegible]
O: [illegible] 3/13/57

S/S-CR

MAR 17 1957 PM

THRUSTON B. MORTON
KENTUCKY

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~H~~
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NEA

January 30, 1957

The Honorable Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I enclose a self-explanatory letter
from Mr. Irvine Grossman of Louisville, Kentucky
concerning the treatment of Jews residing in
Egypt.

I certainly will appreciate it if you can
get me an early reply which I may be able to send
along to Mr. Grossman.

Sincerely yours,

Thruston B. Morton

Thruston B. Morton

TBM:rb
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

February 1, 1957

~~CCO~~
NS

NEA - Mr. Oulashin

For preparation by noon Tuesday,
February 5 of a reply to be signed
in H. Please send me a copy for S/S
files.

RS

R. G. Sturgill
S/S-RO

Attachment:

Tel to Sec fr Congressman
Boland, 2/1. Urges Sec to
instruct US Del to UN to protest
humiliating action against jews
in Egypt

CC: - H. Mr. Fosten

15-874.411/2-157

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February 8 1957

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HONORABLE FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE

THE PERSECUTION OF MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN
EGYPT IS INHUMAN AND UNWARRANTED. URGE YOU TO INSTRUCT
U S DELEGATE TO UNITED NATIONS TO PROTEST THIS
HUMILIATING ACTION

EDWARD P BOLAND MEMBER OF CONGRESS 1244P.

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February 8 1957

Dear Mr. Boland:

I refer to your telegram of February 1, 1957 to the Secretary concerning reports of the treatment of Jews in Egypt.

The Secretary shares your concern over these reports. The American Ambassador at Cairo, under instructions, has expressed to President Nasser our deep concern and has pointed out the extremely unfavorable impression being created in the United States and elsewhere by accounts of these developments in Egypt.

At the same time, Ambassador Wadsworth, the Alternate United States Representative to the United Nations, has also registered in the Eleventh General Assembly the concern of the Government of the United States in this connection. A copy of Ambassador Wadsworth's statement is enclosed.

United States efforts to ameliorate this situation are complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. It is understood further that diplomatic representatives of states whose nationals are affected by the reported treatment are making appropriate representations on behalf of these nationals.

There is reason to believe that these efforts have brought the Egyptian Government to an awareness of the depth of international feeling in this matter.

You may be confident that the United States Government will continue to give urgent and urgent consideration to this situation and that it is prepared to take whatever additional and appropriate measures may be required.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hall
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Statement by Ambassador Wadsworth.

The Honorable
Robert C. Hall
Assistant Secretary

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2/6/57 See under blue for initials

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Cat <u>NF</u>

874.411/2-157

874.411/2-157/R

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March 6 1957

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/2-157

Dear Senator Morton:

1957

I refer to your communication of February 1, to the Department, acknowledged by telephone on February 19, enclosing a letter from Mr. H. W. Sollinger of Louisville, Kentucky, commenting on various aspects of United States policy toward Israel. We appreciate your bringing Mr. Sollinger's comments to our attention.

XR
611.846

Although the United States Government is continuing to follow events in the area and is prepared to take whatever further action might be appropriate under the circumstances, there is at present no arrangement for special authority to admit refugees from Egypt. Mr. Sollinger may have noted that, in his report to Congress of January 31, 1957, concerning immigration into the United States, the President requested amendments of legislation to achieve an equitable distribution of quota numbers and removal of the provision for annual expiration of unused quota numbers. He also recommended pooling of quota numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Ocean areas. If such amendments were enacted into law, the immigration policy of the United States would allow more flexible implementation.

874.411/2-157

The question of a United Nations sanctions vote against Israel was recently dealt with by President Eisenhower in a nationwide radio and television broadcast. In this broadcast the President spoke of the concern of the United States over the continued Israeli occupation of areas beyond the Armistice line in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

I believe that Mr. Sollinger may be interested in the enclosed copy of a statement by the Department of State which outlines the views of the United States Government concerning certain rights and obligations relating to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Strip.

XR
674.840

Your constituent's letter is returned for your records.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State

March 11 1957

874.411/2-157

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Rev
ALP

Selected material
Mr. H. W. Sollinger

Handwritten initials and signatures

SECRET

In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/2-157

Dear Senator Norton:

I refer to your communication of February 1 to the Department, acknowledged by telephone on February 19, enclosing a letter from Mr. H. W. Sellinger of Louisville, Kentucky, commenting on various aspects of United States policy toward Israel. We appreciate your bringing Mr. Sellinger's comments to our attention.

Although the United States Government is continuing to follow events in the area and is prepared to take whatever further action might be appropriate under the circumstances, there is at present no arrangement for special authority to admit refugees from Egypt. Mr. Sellinger may have noted that in his report to Congress of January 31, 1957, concerning immigration into the United States, the President requested amendments of legislation to achieve an equitable distribution of quota numbers and removal of the provision for annual expiration of unused quota numbers. He also recommended pooling of quota numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Ocean areas. If such amendments were enacted into law, the immigration policy of the United States would allow more flexible implementation.

The question of a United Nations sanctions vote against Israel was recently dealt with by President Eisenhower in a nation wide radio and television broadcast. In this broadcast the President spoke of the concern of the United States for the continued Israeli occupation of areas beyond the Armistice line in defiance of United Nations resolutions. The entire question of sanctions remains under active consideration both at the United Nations and in the Department of State. It is hoped that the Israeli position will be tempered sufficiently so that the question of sanctions will become moot.

I believe

The Honorable
Thornton B. Norton,
United States Senate.

FW 874.411/2-157

I believe that Mr. Bellinger may be interested in the enclosed copy of a memorandum from the United States Government to Israel which explains the steps that the United States is prepared to take upon the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the affected areas in compliance with United Nations resolutions in order to prevent further outbreak of hostilities between Egyptian and Israeli forces and to assure freedom of navigation for the Gulf of Aqaba.

Your constituent's letter is returned for your records.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

As stated.

MR (OKP)

OKP

P:SEV:CKRushing:ao

SOA

HEA/P-Mr. Frye

2/25/57

*Views of the
U.S. Government on certain
rights and obligations
relating to the Gulf of Aqaba
and the Gaza Strip.*

United States Senate

ACTION
is assigned to

SEV

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1957

Respectfully referred to

Department of State for your
comment - letter from

✓
Mr. H. W. Sollinger
4408 South Second Street
Louisville 14, Kentucky

Requesting

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874.411/2-157

2/4

Mrs. Leon Kosak
52 Graceful Lane
Levittown, Pa.

Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Wash. 25, D.C.

Document must Be Returned to
Rm/R 874.411/2-257
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2/2/57

Dear Sir;

When you seek to open
our doors to refugees from
communist terrorists do
you mean to include those
from Mosser's country, Egypt?
You know, concentration
camps, deportation of Egyptian
citizens with nothing but
44 in their pockets exists there
Are Jews open to the same
consideration in the United

CS/PG

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DIVISION
FEB 2 1957

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Nations charter as do all other people?

I had lots of faith in you, Mr. President when I voted for you. I knew you would do right by all. I was never a Republican, and I still don't vote Republican, but when it came to you, I voted for you, not the party. Please don't let me down.

Open our doors to the Egyptian Jews + make it safe for Israelites to live in peace. Open your heart.

Sincerely,

Thurman Kosak

March 29 1957

Dear Mrs. Kosak:

After consideration at the White House, your letter of February 2, 1957 to the President has been sent to the Department of State for reply. Thank you for making your comments available concerning the treatment of persons of Jewish faith living in Egypt.

The United States has viewed with concern the reports of such mistreatment and has prepared the enclosed statement which expresses this concern and our efforts to ameliorate the reported conditions.

The question of asylum for Jews deported from Egypt raises complicated legal and international problems. This subject has been brought to our attention by a number of groups and we are giving it full consideration.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

John P. Neagher
Chief
Public Services Division

Enclosure:

As stated.

Mrs. Leon Kosak,
52 Graceful Lane,
Levittown, Pennsylvania.

MAR 28 1957 A.M.

1.
P:SEV:CH:Rushing:OBL:rp

Cleared in substance:
NEA/P - Mr. Frye

3/19/57

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BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.

RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

ACTION
is assigned to



February 4, 1957

NE

RAIN

Honorable Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
for Congressional Relations
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Please give me a fill-in on this

Sincerely,

THOMAS H. KUCHEL

NE - Mr. Rice
2/15 ac

at
your
convenience

874.411/2-457

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Map of Alaska
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ASST. SECRETARY
FOR CONGRESSIONAL
RELATIONS

874.411/2-457

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RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

February 4, 1957

Mr. Max Candiotty, President
Council of Sephardic Organizations
of Los Angeles
1561 West Santa Barbara Avenue
Los Angeles 62, California

Dear Mr. Candiotty:

I apologize for not answering your letter sooner. My mail has been quite excessive and my Committee meetings in these early days are far more time consuming than usual.

I have been in communication, several times, with our State Department relative to the news releases from Egypt as to treatment of people of the Jewish faith in that country. You suggest that some of the tactics used there are the same as were used by the Nazis under Hitler. Actually, inquiry is now being made as to whether some Nazis have not directed some of these miserable policies in Egypt where they now live.

I intend to keep in touch with our State Department on this matter and will advise you further in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS H. KUCHEL
United States Senator

K:r

bcc: Asst. Secretary of State Robert C. Hill

FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT

DATE DUE

Kucbel, Thomas H.

DATE REC'D

2/18/57

DATE

2/4/57

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SUBJECT

Ltr fr. Mr. Max Candiotty (treatment of Jews in Egypt

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NO REPLY NECESSARY

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April 22, 1957

Dear Senator Cooper:

874.411/2-657

With reference to your inquiry concerning the treatment of Jews in Egypt the following information is furnished.

The Secretary shares your concern over this situation. The American Ambassador at Cairo, under instructions, has expressed to President Nasser our deep concern and has pointed out the extremely unfavorable impression being created in the United States and elsewhere by accounts of these developments in Egypt.

At the same time, Ambassador Wadsworth, the Alternate United States Representative to the United Nations, also has registered in the Eleventh General Assembly the concern of the Government of the United States in this connection. A copy of Ambassador Wadsworth's statement is enclosed.

United States efforts to ameliorate this situation are supplemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. It is understood further that diplomatic representatives of states whose nationals are affected by the reported treatment are making appropriate representations on behalf of those nationals.

There is reason to believe that these efforts have brought the Egyptian Government to an awareness of the depth of international feeling in this matter.

Yours

The Honorable
John Sherman Cooper,
United States Senate.

874.411/2-657

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Anal <u>20</u>
Rev <u>11</u>

You may be confident that the Government of the United States will continue to give earnest and urgent consideration to this situation and that it is prepared to take whatever additional and appropriate measures may be required.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Statement by Ambassador
Wadsworth.

Koe
H

Sent by H Messenger
4/22/57

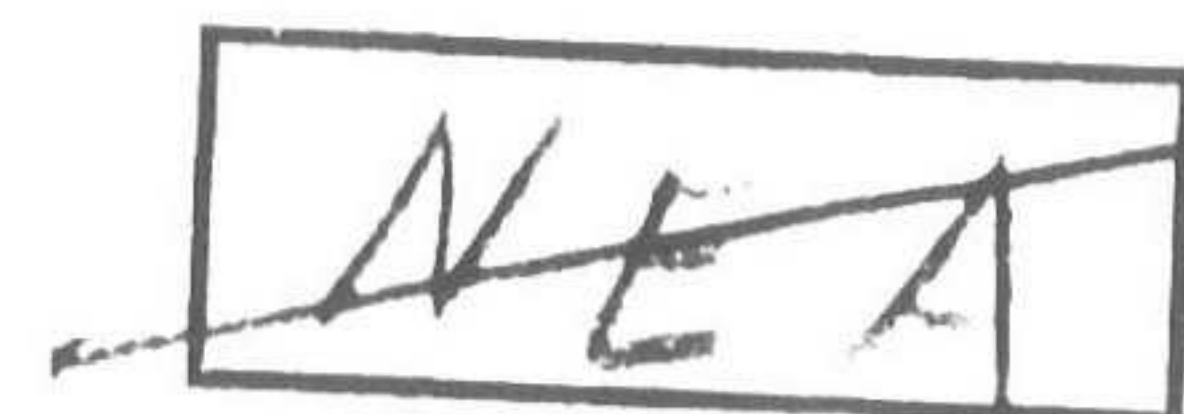
H.W. Forsten:stp
4/22/57

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

ACTION
is assigned to



February 6, 1957

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have read with grave concern reports of the deliberate campaign of persecution by the Nasser Government of Jewish residents of Egypt and, having satisfied myself as to the complete accuracy of such accounts, do respectfully request to be advised as to what course or courses of action the Department of State and the United States Delegation to the United Nations plan to follow with respect to seeking protection of the person, property and rights of these unfortunate people.

A report on the plight of Jews in Egypt under the Nasser regime, which is fully documented and can be authenticated in every detail, has been furnished me at my request by one of our nation's most outstanding and highly respected Jewish citizens and leaders, Honorable Ben J. Massell of Atlanta, and I am enclosing a copy of it for your information. It is obvious upon reading it that Colonel Nasser is following the Hitler pattern in a calculated attempt to eliminate the Jewish population of Egypt by whatever means are necessary.

The Egyptian Government is carrying out its campaign of persecution, harassment, degradation and intimidation through such universally-deplored methods as internment in concentration camps, forced deportation, confiscation of property, economic strangulation, denationalization and discriminatory legislation. Jewish refugees from Egypt arriving by the boat and planeload in the European countries of Italy, France, Greece and Portugal tell how they were expelled following confiscation of their property and bank accounts and the forced signing of statements renouncing their citizenship and waiving any claims against the Government of Egypt. The fate of their friends and relatives, they fear, may be worse.

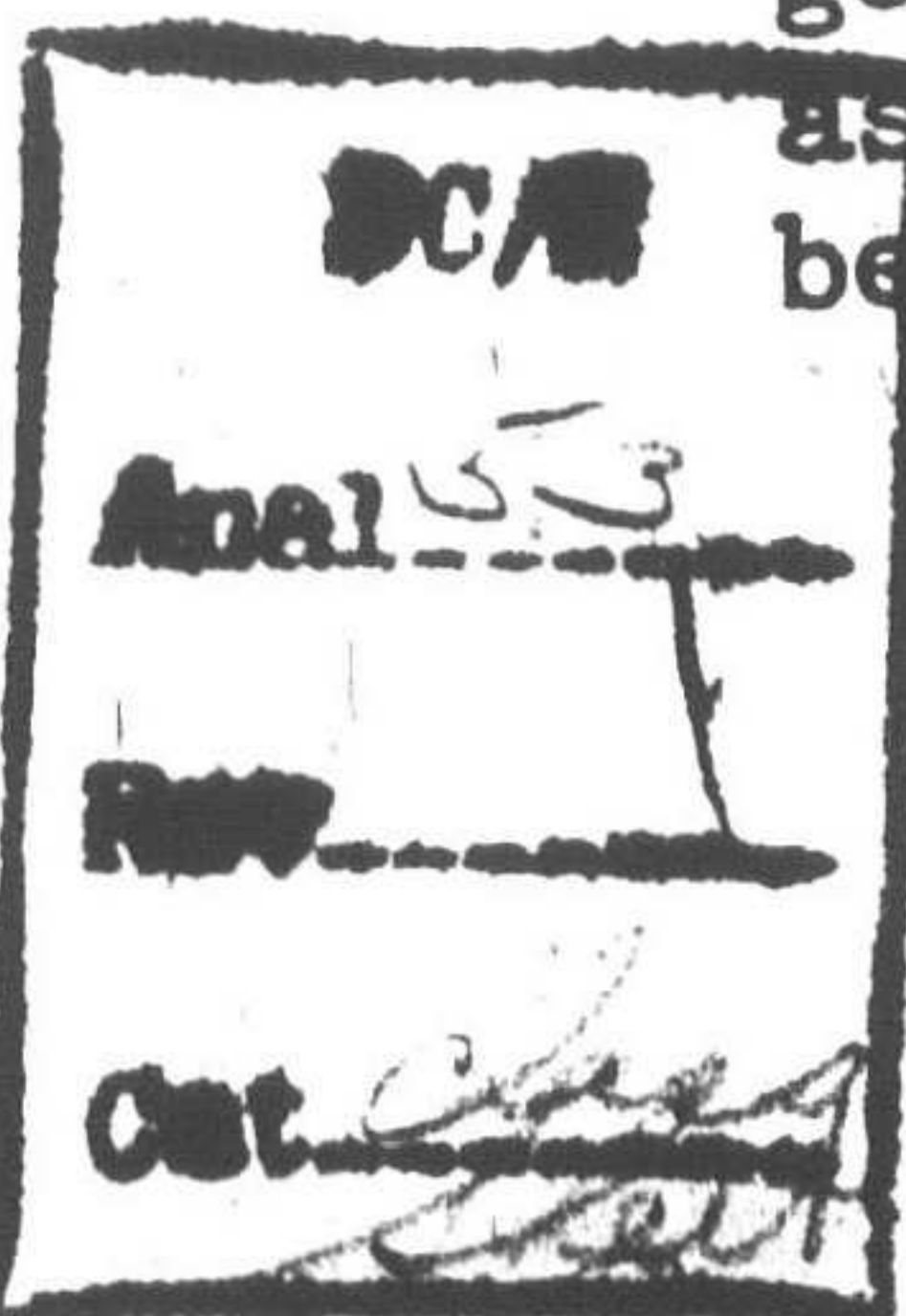
Such action cannot be condoned by the civilized world or allowed to go unchallenged by free men. It is incumbent upon the United States, as the world's greatest bastion of individual freedom, to condemn before the world and seek to bring to the bar of aroused public opinion

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Honorable John Foster Dulles

Page Two

February 6, 1957

the nation and its dictator responsible for such outrages against the dignity and rights of mankind. Furthermore, we as a nation owe it to our loyal, patriotic Jewish citizens and to our staunch and unwavering anti-communist ally, Israel, to speak out in defense of the Jewish people whenever they are persecuted.

I am confident you will agree with me that the facts warrant the sternest of protests to the Government of Egypt both through regular diplomatic channels and the United Nations. I would be grateful if you would inform me whether any such protests have been made or are contemplated and, if not, the reasons why they have not.

Let me emphasize my intense and continuing interest in this matter and my desire to be fully informed regarding all facets of it.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am

Sincerely,

Herman E. Talmadge

Enclosure 

The Situation of Jews in Egypt

at the Beginning of 1957

Subsequent to the Israeli, British and French actions in Egypt at the end of October 1956, the Egyptian Government launched a series of radical measures against nationals of Great Britain and France living in that country, and against permanent residents and citizens of Egypt, of the Jewish faith. According to available public information, the great majority of individuals in both categories who have been affected by these exceptional measures, are of the Jewish faith.

The Egyptian Government at first maintained that its new policies applied only to persons of the Jewish faith who were suspected of sympathy with Israel. The basis and nature of these suspicions have never been defined, nor is any judicial action known to have been taken against the individuals affected. Originally, the Government of Egypt insisted that only 55 persons of the Jewish faith had been subjected to these policies.

Through the wall of isolation and secrecy surrounding internal developments in Egypt, it was difficult to readily ascertain the full scope and effect of these acts. Gradually, however, sufficient information, including official documentary evidence, has become available to make the significance of these policies entirely clear.

There is today official documentary evidence of four specific categories of acts which have already directly and radically affected the rights, status and very existence in Egypt of many hundreds, and probably thousands, of persons of the Jewish faith.

These acts include:

1. Police detention.
2. Sequestration of enterprises and property.
3. Expulsion from the country.
4. Promulgation of a new statute under which Jews may be deprived of citizenship.

It must be emphasized, however, that the data available at present does not adequately convey the fatal portent these measures hold for the future of Egyptian Jewry. The total number of persons affected cannot be precisely computed, nor can the proportion of the Jewish community in Egypt that has already been uprooted be cited with statistical finality.

One reason for the unavailability, at this stage, of such a clear assessment is the prevailing censorship of news and the police control of contacts between Jews in Egypt and observers from abroad. Another reason for the lack of accurate information is the gross inadequacy of Egyptian statistical data concerning the Jewish population of Egypt and its citizenship status.

Jews residing in Egypt are believed to number between 35,000 and 55,000. Of these, only 10 - 15 per cent are Egyptian citizens, because most Jews in Egypt, despite generations of residence in that country, had been prevented by administrative obstacles, systematically applied, from acquiring Egyptian nationality. Many of the so-called "stateless" Jews in Egypt are stateless only as a result of this administrative sabotage of applications for naturalization. The fact is that approximately

one half of the Jewish population, although born in the country, are stateless. The remainder, or about 30 - 35 per cent, are foreign nationals, holding French, British, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese and other passports.

Individuals in the category of "stateless persons" are reliably reported to be in the worst position; but, at the same time, there are hundreds of cases on record in which Egyptian citizens have been subjected to identically harsh treatment.

Within the aforementioned four main categories of mistreatment, the following developments have taken place:

1. Detainment, Confinement and Imprisonment

Under Article 3, Paragraph 7 and Article 7 of Emergency Law No. 5333 of 1954, on the Proclamation of a State of Siege in Egypt, authorizing the Military Governor General of Egypt "to order the arrest and apprehension of suspects and those who prejudice public order and 'security,'" hundreds of Jews, without charge against them, have been detained, imprisoned or otherwise deprived of their liberty.

According to representatives in Egypt of an important international relief organization, as of December 7, 1956, at least 900 Jews had been arrested. Five hundred were interned in the Jewish school of Cairo at Abassiah. As of December 3, 261 of these 500 were stateless; the rest were Egyptian citizens. At the Petash in Heliopolis another 42 Jews were detained, most of them women, many of them aged. This group included 19 stateless persons and 23 others. At the Barrage Prison north of Cairo, 300 Jews were

detained, half of them stateless, the other half British and French subjects. Limited as they are to the Cairo area, these figures cannot represent the total number of Jews imprisoned in Egypt.

Moreover, there is absolutely reliable information to the effect that almost all Jewish families in Cairo and Alexandria have been held in confinement at their homes for considerable lengths of time, often without funds, food and other supplies, under surveillance of building janitors invested with police authority to control Jewish tenants in their confinement, and supplied with firearms to render this control more effective.

2. Expulsion and "Voluntary" Emigration

It could not be clearly established under what emergency or other legislation the Egyptian Government issued expulsion orders to an estimated minimum of 500 Jews, in addition to a considerable number of persons of the Jewish faith who were citizens of Great Britain or France.

Most of these expellees are known to be heads of families. They were ordered to leave the country within two to seven days. Where, as in most cases, the individual served with a deportation order was responsible for the support of his family, all members of the family were required to leave the country. Thus, this measure has indirectly forced out of Egypt several times the number of people who received expulsion orders.

However, official deportation orders were by no means the most effective instruments of Egypt's policy of getting rid of its Jewish population through forced emigration. In fact, around the end of November, direct, individual expulsion orders ceased, only to be replaced by the more subtle and potent techniques of intimidation and psychological warfare against the Jewish population as a whole. Under these pressures and the simultaneous economic harassment of Jews described below, a much larger and steadily growing number of Jews are "voluntarily" obligating themselves, in formal statements to the authorities, to leave the country and, in the case of Egyptian nationals, to relinquish their citizenship status. The majority consider their further stay in Egypt a hopeless proposition, and as soon as they succeed in booking plane or boat passage, they depart by the hundreds, leaving behind all their properties, save two valises of clothing and twenty Egyptian pounds per person.

Both the formal expulsion orders and the "voluntary" pledges of exile have stricken Jews of every status -- citizens, stateless and foreign subjects alike. All laissez-passer papers issued to them expressly state that the persons leaving Egypt will not be permitted to return, and that they voluntarily renounce all claims against Egypt.

Of late, a large number of boat and plane loads of mostly Jewish expellees have reached various European countries -- Italy, France, Greece, Portugal and others.

On January 6, 1957, another 967 Jewish refugees arrived in Naples, Italy, from Egypt. Many of the refugees were stateless persons, but many others had been forced to renounce their Egyptian citizenship. Virtually all had spent the last months or weeks in concentration camps or prisons. The conditions in their places of detention were described as appalling. Many of the refugees accused the regime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of using brutal police methods, including beatings, to extort from them written pledges that they would never return.

Some of the refugees in Naples estimated that tens of thousands, perhaps even as many as 45,000 persons, might still be detained in seven large concentration camps. However, according to a special dispatch to the New York Times from Naples, dated January 6, M. Robert Porchet, agent of the International Red Cross in Cairo who accompanied the boatload of refugees, the number of persons detained in Egypt was "considerably lower than 45,000."

The large scope of this forced emigration and the magnitude of the burden it imposes upon a number of states at peace with Egypt, are already manifest.

The extent to which the Government of Egypt is forcing the tempo of "voluntary" emigration, is indicated by its policy compelling the Office of the Grand Rabbinate itself to serve as the registration center for emigration of "stateless" Jews. It is reported on the best possible authority that many thousands of Jews have resigned themselves to registration with the Grand Rabbinate for emigration.

3. Economic Strangulation

Under the authority of Military Proclamation No. 4, "relative to commerce with British and French subjects and to measures affecting their properties" (Journal Officiel No. 88 bis A of November 1, 1956), nineteen directives appeared in the Official Journal of Egypt, of which eleven (Nos. 170 - 177 and Nos. 186 - 188) affect overwhelmingly the property of Jews.

Military Proclamation No. 4 appeared under the heading of "Regime of Sequestrations." It states (Article 1) that "The director-general of the management of properties of persons interned or placed under surveillance, charged with the execution of the provisions of Law No. 176 of 1956, will assume the management of the properties of the following persons and institutions:

" 1) All physical persons who were interned or placed under surveillance in execution of the law relative to the state of siege.

" 2) Every society, association or foundation, whatever its purpose may be, functioning under the control of any single person cited above, or any person having an important interest in it.

✓ " 3) All persons who reside outside of the Republic of Egypt but pursue activities which are prejudicial to the security of the State.

" 4) All branches, agencies or bureaus domiciled in the Republic of Egypt and functioning under the control of any of the aforementioned persons or those who have an important interest in them."

A number of persons living in the United States, who are thoroughly familiar with the economic life of Egypt, have examined the published lists of 486 persons and firms whose properties were seized under Military Proclamation No. 4, and have attested to the fact that at least 95 per cent of them are Jews. It is important to note that these Directives issued under Military Proclamation No. 4 do not refer to properties owned by British and French subjects which were sequestered under Military Proclamation No. 5 (affecting a number of persons of the Jewish faith as well), but exclusively refer to assets of Egyptian citizens, stateless Jews and Jews of nationalities other than British and French.

The names of persons and firms affected by this measure represent the bulk of the economic substance of Egyptian Jewry, the largest and most important enterprises and the main sustenance, through voluntary contributions, of Jewish religious, educational, social and welfare institutions in Egypt. The resulting paralysis of these institutions substantially aggravates the uprooting effect of the anti-Jewish policies of the Government of Egypt, and greatly intensifies the pressure for the exodus of Jews from the country.

In addition to depriving owners of their properties and incomes, the sequestration measure indirectly affects the livelihood of a much broader circle of Jews, those employed by firms placed under custodianship. It has been reliably reported that all sequestered firms have received instructions to discharge all employees of the Jewish faith, and have acted accordingly.

Nor is the elimination of Jews from the economic life of Egypt confined to sequestered firms and assets. There are other measures, mostly unofficial, which prevent a large additional number of Jews from earning a living. For example, most Jews have already lost their positions in public companies and many private firms which were not subject to sequestration. At the same time, many Jews in independent private enterprises are prevented from doing business by the denial of trade permits, export and import licenses, foreign currency allocations, and other administrative facilities essential to the continuance of their activities. As a result, Jews are either forcibly excluded or voluntarily withdrawing from business. Likewise, a steadily growing number of Jewish physicians, lawyers and engineers have, by various means, been prevented from practicing their professions.

These developments admit of only one conclusion: that most of the Jews in Egypt are already without economic resources. Their businesses are being taken away or prevented from operating, their bank accounts blocked, and their jobs lost. These measures clearly bring to a drastic head Egypt's policy, at least ten years old, of "national homogeneity" and the "Egyptianization" of the national economy.

The character and intent of the sequestration regime is rather clearly revealed by one of its own original provisions. Sequestration Order No. 189 authorizes the director-general of sequestered properties to deduct from all capital assets under his custody, ten per cent of their value, as well as ten per cent of

the current income of properties producing income, to be used for administrative and other undefined purposes. This provision transforms the measure into an instrument for at least partial confiscation of these assets, pointing, at the same time, towards the serious probability that this policy is aiming at something more drastic and final than mere custody.

4. Denationalization

Another long-standing device to achieve "national homogeneity" has been the Egyptian nationality law No. 160, of September 13, 1950. On November 22, 1956, this law was amended by a decree-law promulgated by the President of the Republic; Article 1 proclaims that only individuals "established on Egyptian territory before January 1, 1900, who conserved their residence until the date of promulgation of the present law and who are not under the jurisdiction of a foreign state," are Egyptians.

The debilitating intent and effect of this provision is, in spite of the camouflaging formulation used, quite manifest. First of all, the law may easily be interpreted to mean that if an "undesirable" individual left the country even for a brief stay abroad, he thereby automatically failed to "conserve his residence" until the date of the new law. Through this device, Egyptian citizens of the Jewish faith may easily be deprived retroactively of their acquired citizenship status. Second, an even more dangerous loophole seems to be hidden behind the prescription of the cut-off date of January 1, 1900. According to persons familiar

with conditions in Egypt, there is simply no documentation in existence in that country which would, with official validity, attest to the residence of people in Egypt at that remote cut-off date. Through this loophole, not only can the delivery of new certificates of nationality be denied to undesirable applicants, but existing certificates also may be annulled retroactively.

But the new law does not stop at these restrictions; it goes on to impose special disabilities expressly upon Jews alone. Article 1 further stipulates that "neither Zionists, nor those against whom a judgment has been handed down for crimes of disloyalty to the country or for treason, shall be covered by this provision" (this refers to the first paragraph of Article 1, cited above, which defines "Egyptians.")

To make the intent of this provision clear beyond doubt, Article 1 adds that "no request for the delivery of a certificate of Egyptian nationality will be accepted from persons known as Zionists ..."

To our knowledge, this is the first instance in the history of law where the concept of Zionism is used in a nationality statute as a criterion of citizenship, and as an indirect basis of denationalization. Since the law furnishes no definition whatsoever of the term "Zionism," it is obvious that the Egyptian authorities can apply this provision at will, to any person of the Jewish faith.

It is even more obvious that as a legal corollary to policies of mass detention, property seizures, economic and occupational ostracism, and general pressure for "voluntary" emigration, this law is another potent weapon in the hands of the rulers of Egypt to accomplish their aim of driving out the Jewish population of that country, with relentless and irreparable finality.

New York

January 7, 1957

~~8/5~~

RM/R

February 13 1958

Dear Senator Talmadge:

Your letter of February 6 to the Secretary enclosing a copy of a report concerning the treatment of Jews in Egypt has been received.

The Secretary shares your concern over this situation. The American Ambassador at Cairo, under instructions, has expressed to President Eisenhower our deep concern and has pointed out the extremely unfortunate impression being created in the United States and elsewhere by accounts of these developments in Egypt.

At the same time, Ambassador Wadsworth, the Alternate United States Representative to the United Nations, also has registered in the Economic Council Assembly the concern of the Government of the United States in this connection. A copy of Ambassador Wadsworth's statement is enclosed.

United States efforts to ameliorate this situation are complemented by activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, both of which are represented in Cairo at the present time. It is important for the United States to continue to make these organizations aware of the situation and to make appropriate representations on behalf of these individuals.

There is reason to believe that these efforts have brought the Egyptian Government to an awareness of the depth of international feeling in this matter.

You may be confident that the Government of the United States

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cc

874.411/2-657

THE SECRETARY
OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

52
[Signature]

will continue to give constant and urgent consideration to this situation and that it is prepared to take whatever additional and appropriate measures may be required.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Statement by Ambassador Underhill.

SWR
msd

2/13/57

Roe
H

S/S-CR
FEB 11 1957 P.M.
FEB 13 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

H-ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR CONGRESSIONAL
RELATIONS

TO : H - Mr. Winnett

DATE: Feb. 6, 1957

FROM : IO - D. H. Gilchrist

1957 FEB 6 PM 5 06

SUBJECT: Congressional letter and reply forwarded
from USUN

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Files

The United States Mission to the United Nations has forwarded to the Dept. the attached file of correspondence with Congressman William S. Mailliard.

It is being transmitted to you for your records and referral to NEA for further reply pending future developments.

Attachments:

Letter and enclosures from Mr. Mailliard to

Amb. Lodge

Copy of Amb. Lodge's reply of Feb. 4.

No further reply necessary.
File - GW - 2/7/57

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Two Park Avenue,
New York 16, New York,
February 4, 1957.

Dear Mr. Mailliard:

Thank you for your letter of January 25 enclosing a letter from Mr. Paul Bissinger making certain proposals regarding the United Nations Charter in dealing with reports of Egypt's treatment of Jews and other residents. I share your concern about these reports for I naturally abhor such practices wherever they occur.

The United States Ambassador in Cairo has brought to the attention of the Government of Egypt the deep concern of the United States Government over the reports. Pending further clarification of the actual situation with respect to the treatment of Jews in Egypt, the State Department has this matter under active surveillance with a view to determining any further steps which might be helpful in the circumstances.

You can count on my best efforts.

I am returning the original letter of Mr. Bissinger to you as requested.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

DON:lr1
Enclosure?
As stated.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

The Honorable
William S. Mailliard,
House of Representatives.

WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD
FOURTH DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA

W.C.H. 2
COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

25 January 1957

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
United States Representative to
the United Nations
2 Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Lodge:

①
The enclosed letter from Paul A. Bissinger, expressing his concern over editorial reports of Egypt's treatment of citizens and other residents, is self-explanatory.

I will very much appreciate having your comments respecting his proposal that the UN require Egypt to abide by the provisions of Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter if the facts are as reported. Any other information or comments you may care to furnish me will also be appreciated.

Return of Mr. Bissinger's letter and the enclosures is requested.

Sincerely,

Bill Mailliard
Member of Congress

WSM/mao

Enclosure

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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PAUL A. BISSINGER
CORNER DAVIS STREET AND PACIFIC AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

January 22, 1957

Honorable William S. Mailliard,
House Office Building,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Bill:

I am enclosing photostatic copies of editorials which have appeared in the last week or so in three of our San Francisco newspapers. As you will see, they deal with current news concerning Egypt's treatment of Jewish citizens and other residents.

If the facts as they have appeared are correct, and I have no reason to believe they are not, Egypt's anti-Semitic policy seems to be directed at all Jews, even though they have been loyal citizens of that country. Of course such a policy, I know you will agree, is a repetition of Hitler's anti-Semitic program. Certainly another purge of this character in our generation must be halted.

I am asking you to use your good offices to bring about appropriate action by the United Nations to ascertain the facts. If they are as reported, then we believe the United Nations should demand that Egypt abide by the provisions of Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter, designed to respect human rights and freedom regardless of religion.

Sincerely,

FB:F

The San Francisco News

San Francisco's HOME NEWSpaper

ALBERT M. COLEMAN, Executive Editor

EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager

JOSEPH L. CAUTHORN, President

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER

Telephone EXbrook 1-6700

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"Give Light and The People Will Find Their Own Way."

Vol. 31, No. 10, 1947

Page 18

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1947

Put Up or Shut Up

Events in Egypt seem to be shaping themselves in the dreadful pattern of Hitler's Germany, and Bolshevik Russia.

It is the pattern of dictatorship, and it is evidencing itself in deportations, confiscation of property, the taking of hostages—in short, in the violation of human and moral rights.

The bulk of persecution is aimed at the Jews in Egypt, though not at them alone.

Egypt has denied that deportations are taking place—but the evidence seems beyond question when the deportees arrive in Europe, minus their possessions, minus funds, minus those members of their families who were "detained" by Nasser's government.

If Egypt is sincere in its insistence that all the reports are false, then let it open its doors to impartial investigation.

If it wants the world to believe that it is not in the same class with Russia—which refused to permit such an investigation—let Egypt invite the UN to make a first-hand examination of the situation.

And if Egypt won't take that step, then our own State Department should make certain that the matter is brought before the United Nations.

The Call Bulletin



DECEMBER 28, 1956

Reports From Egypt Call For UN Probe

IN THE WAKE of the crisis in the Middle East have come a mounting number of reports that the Nasser dictatorship has embarked upon a systematic persecution of the Jews in Egypt.

According to these reports, Jews have been thrown into concentration camps or forcibly deported, and their property arbitrarily seized.

These reports have been denied by Egyptian officials. Nevertheless, there are enough of them, and there is sufficient documentation to warrant an impartial investigation.

Such an investigation logically could and should be made by a team of United Nations observers under article 55 of the UN charter which pledges its members to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

These reports raise a question which has nothing to do with the relations between the government of Egypt and the republic of Israel, nor with the Zionist movement. It is a question of basic human rights.

If Egyptian officials are correct in their denials that such persecution is taking place, the Egyptian government certainly should have no objection to an impartial investigation.

Our own State Department should take action to bring the matter before the U.N. Every decent person abhors the idea of innocent and helpless humans being subjected to calculated Hitler-type oppression, whoever they may be.

January 9, 1957.

Little Hitler At Work

THOSE who try to find excuses for Nasser. Perhaps Nasser will yet explain his intention.

San Francisco Examiner

TRUTH, JUSTICE

PUBLIC SERVICE

2 Sec. II— WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1957 CC*

Nasser's Conduct

A GROUP of Jewish religious leaders presented a petition to the American State Department the other day urging condemnation of the violations of human rights and freedoms in Egypt.

While there has been a tendency amid the more explosive events of the Egyptian emergency to overlook the religious and racial persecutions of the Nasser regime, the crimes against humanity in Egypt have been continuous and they have been atrocious.

As the delegation said in Washington, these crimes of violence and savagery have not been against Jews alone, but against all races and all religions. Protestants and Catholics as well as Muslims have been subjected to the most cruel of indignities, including torture and murder.

But of course, as Rabbi Theodore L. Adams, first vice president of the Synagogue Council of America and a leader of the delegation said, the particular target of the Nasser atrocities and persecutions has been the Jewish community.

The brutality of the Egyptian leadership has been at its peak in dealing with this helpless minority in the country.

It has shown its greatest venom and its most

...has so clearly turned the
...of world condemnation upon him as the
...reckless and utterly merciless crushing
...of the Jewish men, women and children caught
...in the mesh of the Egyptian crisis.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: February 12, 1957

SUBJECT: Palestine Refugees in Egypt

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Russell Stevenson, Church World Service
NE - Mr. Rockwell
NE/E - Mr. Shaw

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Mr. Stevenson reported that there are between 7 and 10,000 Palestine refugees in Egypt. These refugees, he said, received no help from the UN or the Egyptian Government, and it has been a normal activity on the part of the Church World Service to extend food and self-help loans to them. At the time of the Suez crisis stores on hand in Egypt for Palestine refugees were made available by Church World Service for the refugees from Port Said. It is now the desire of the organization to restore those stocks since they are necessary for carrying on its regular program with Palestine refugees. The organization, he said, has received no surplus food supplies from this Government since last August.

In answer to a question as to the number of people employed in this program, Mr. Stevenson stated that the Church World Service permanent representative in Egypt is Mr. McCallum, and he is assisted by two helpers.

In reply to Mr. Stevenson's inquiry as to the Department's attitude on approving the availability of surplus food at this time for Palestine refugees, Mr. Rockwell said if he would provide the Department with data on the types and amounts of commodities the program would require, the Department on receipt of this information would give consideration to this problem.

With reference to the refugees from Port Said, a matter to which Mr. Stevenson is also interested as the Chairman of the Emergency Committee for

Relief to Egyptian

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Relief to Egyptian War Victims, Mr. Stevenson stated that \$250,000 worth of clothing, blankets and food have been made available to the refugees. In addition \$50,000 in cash has been sent to Egypt making a total contribution of \$300,000. He recalled his previous conversation with the Department and the fact that his organization is still awaiting for a reply to their request of the Department as to whether surplus food could be made available for distribution. He noted the current activity of CARE and the desire of Lutheran World Relief to enter the relief picture. Mr. Rockwell pointed to the lack of clear, definitive information as to the magnitude of the relief problem in Port Said and the confusion which has existed as to the real situation in the area. He said that the Department had only recently been able to satisfy itself as to the number of needy relief cases in Port Said and the Sinai area, approximately 60,000. Mr. Stevenson reported his information also indicates that legitimate relief cases total between 50-60,000. Mr. Rockwell said the Department would have a reply for Mr. Stevenson's organization very shortly in regard to his telegram on relief work among Port Said refugees.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

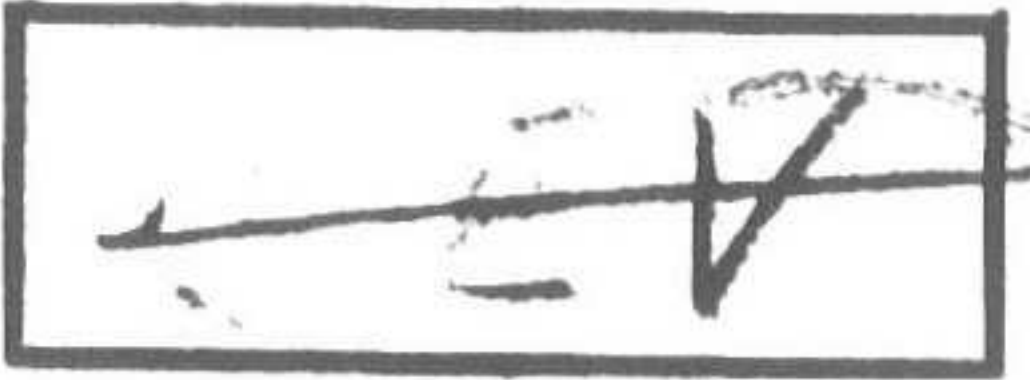
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1957

ASSISTANT
FOR CONGRESSIONAL
RELATIONS

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AEAR

MEMORANDUM

1957 FEB 19

To: The Honorable Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State

From: Robert L. King
Assistant to the Vice President

We would appreciate it very much if you could furnish us with a draft of a reply that we can make to the attached letter and clipping from:

✓
Harry Hehleman
3820 Belle Avenue
Baltimore 15, Maryland

relative persons of the Jewish faith in Egypt.

Many thanks.

874.411/2-1857

JUL 31 1957

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This letter (and its
enclosures, if any) micro-
filmed for RM/R records

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March 15, 1957

TO: Mr. Robert L. King
Assistant to the Vice President

FROM: Robert C. Hill

SUBJECT: Suggested reply to Mr. Harry Hehleman

WJL
FILE

As requested by your office on February 18, 1957
there is attached a suggested reply to Mr. Hehleman's
letter of February 15, 1957.

The letter and its enclosure are attached.

Dear Mr. Hehleman:

I refer to your letter of February 15, 1957, which expressed concern over the mistreatment of Jews living in Egypt.

We have made clear the deep concern of the United States Government over reports of mistreatment of Jews in Egypt. We have registered that concern with the Egyptian Government at the highest level in efforts to alleviate the situation. We will make sure that the Government of Egypt continues to be aware of the importance which we attach to the cessation of any mistreatment of these people.

We have the impression that our efforts and those of other interested governments and organizations have brought the Government of Egypt to a greater awareness of the depth of international public feeling in this matter, with consequent beneficial effects.

In order to deal with this problem in the proper context, it is important to recall that these developments which are the source of concern for all of us, are the predictable consequences of action which the United States Government did its best to prevent. They are part of the larger issue of the Palestine conflict, which continues to receive the urgent consideration of the United States Government, as well as of the United Nations and the free world. The United States Government will maintain its diligent efforts to facilitate a solution of this grave issue through the United Nations. We will

Mr. Harry Hehleman,

3820 Belle Avenue,

Baltimore 15, Maryland.

continue to urge upon the parties concerned that they not undertake extreme policies and actions which increase tensions and lead to undesirable consequences such as those which concern us in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

ACTION
is assigned to

SEV

NEA

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ROBERT A. WALLACE, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

February 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Secretary:

A constituent of mine has brought to my attention a report that some 8,000 Egyptian Jews are being held in concentration camps. I have been trying to establish the accuracy of this story and would appreciate being informed whether the Department of State has been investigating the matter.

As you know, I have been deeply concerned about the plight of Egyptian Jews and hope that our government is making all possible efforts on their behalf, through diplomatic channels.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph S. Clark

JOSEPH S. CLARK

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

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DATE REC'D

~~DIRECT~~ Clark, Joseph S.

2/11/57

DATE

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2/19/57

SUBJECT

8,000 Egyptian Jews being held in concentration camps

TO:

TO:

TO:

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DATE

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3/11/57

ANSWERED

NO REPLY NECESSARY

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In reply refer to
WRA:NE

March 15 1957

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Dear Senator Clark:

I refer to your letter of February 19, 1957 to the Secretary concerning reports that some 8,000 Egyptian Jews are being held in concentration camps.

While accurate information is difficult to obtain on the numbers of Jews at present held in confinement in Egypt, it is safe to say that the figure of 8,000 is very highly exaggerated.

You may be confident that through diplomatic channels we are continuing to manifest to the Egyptian authorities our concern over the situation of Jews in Egypt.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Joseph E. Clark,
United States Senate.

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*Reply drafted
H. C. Burger
2-21-57*

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM M ROUNDTREE

DEPT OF STATE

AS AN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN JEWS FORMERLY NATIONALS OF EGYPT MANY OF WHOM STILL HAVE FAMILIES RESIDENT IN EGYPT WE HAVE OBTAINED FIRST-HAND INFORMATION INDICATING PRESENT PLIGHT OF EGYPTIAN JEWRY TO BE DESPERATE. **FILED**
REQUEST AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH YOU IN DETAIL IN ORDER TO PRESENT THE INFORMATION WE HAVE AND TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTENDING RELIEF. WE BELIEVE AN END TO THIS PERSECUTION IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE NOT ONLY TO THE PERSONS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BUT TO ALL WHO SEEK TO PRESERVE A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY OF NATIONS. WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET IN WASHINGTON AT YOUR CONVENIENCE. PLEASE REPLY RETURN WIRE COLLECT AT 37

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK NY

EDWARD HAKFINE PRESIDENT AMERICAN JEWISH

ORGANIZATION FOR THE MIDDLE EAST 2606P

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FV - We believe
WMR might be
spared this
requested
interview.
Would you be
willing to
see Hakefine?

DCB & LH
draft reply

February 26 1957

In reply refer to
HFA:NR

Dear Mr. Hakfines:

I have your telegram of February 19 and wish that I could have the opportunity to discuss with you personally the question of the status of the Jews in Egypt. I hope that you will understand, however, that the great pressure of work arising from the present situation in the Middle East is such that my schedule does not permit this at this time. I have asked Mr. Donald C. Bergus, Officer in Charge, Israel-Jordan Affairs, to receive representatives of your group and to note your views. I would suggest that you might wish to telephone Mr. Bergus at Republic 7-5600, Extension 2700, to arrange an appointment for a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Rountree
Assistant Secretary

Mr. Edward Hakfines,
President,
American Jewish Organization
for the Middle East,
37 Union Square,
New York, New York.

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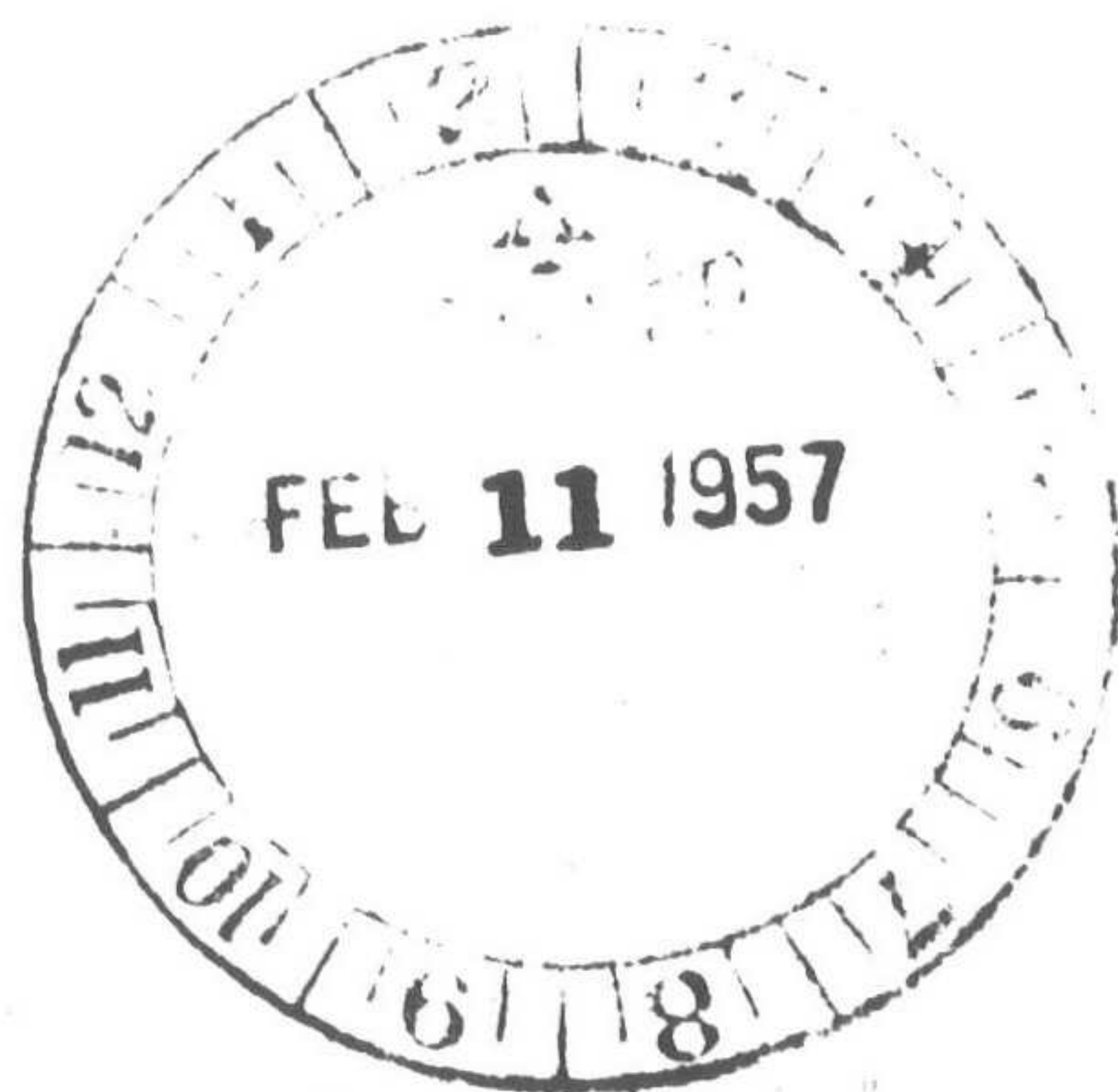
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21 Rockwood Road
Levittown, Pa.
January 19, 1957

The Secretary of State
Dept. of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The program promulgated by the Egyptian Government since November 1956 against its Jewish population and foreign nationals parallels that initiated by the Nazi Government of Germany. The United States must condemn the violations of human rights and freedom in Egypt. We urge the United States Government use its good offices to bring about the release of those who have been unjustly imprisoned and to effect the restoration of seized property of Egyptian residents.

We recommend that the United States, under the emergency parolee provision of the immigration code, open its doors to the Jews of Egypt who have been deported or threatened with deportation.

Yours very truly,

Anna and Howard Dunn

Anna and Howard Dunn

cc: Senator Edward Martin
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

MARCH 4 1957

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CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

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215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.
Cable Address CHURCHSERV Tel. SPring 7-6300

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The Rev. Russell Stevenson
Director Asia and
Non-European Areas
The Rev. Frank L. Hutchison
Associate Director Asia and
Non-European Areas

February 20, 1957

Mr. Stuart Rockwell
U. S. Department of State
Office of Near Eastern Affairs
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rockwell:

I wish to thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk matters over with you and Mr. Shaw during my visit in Washington last week. You may remember that we got into a discussion of the program which Church World Service is carrying on among a group of Palestine refugees domiciled in Egypt.

There are an estimated 10,000 Palestine refugees located primarily in lower Egypt, in the cities of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and the Canal Zone. They are people who had some small resources of their own at the time of the Partition of Palestine in 1947, and who came to Egypt in the hope of making a new life for themselves and their families. During the past ten years they have, for the most part, exhausted their resources and find themselves unable to get much help from the Egyptian Government since they are not Egyptians and certainly ineligible for any aid from UNRWA. Their plight and the emergency needs which they face came to our attention several years ago, and it was toward the end of 1954 that we first started providing help. Our channel was the Egyptian Inter-Mission Council which is a body widely represented among the churches (Coptic, Orthodox, and Protestant), as well as among such groups as the YMCA, YWCA, and the American University of Cairo.

During this period of two and a half years, Church World Service has provided for the employment for a full-time director in Egypt, has sent clothing, medical supplies, surplus foods, and has also provided funds for use in supporting rehabilitation and self-help projects. In all, the CWS initiative in Egypt has been a very modest one, albeit one of strategic importance. We have been almost the sole agency able to provide help for these Palestine refugees and we very much hope to continue this ministry.

You may be interested in reading over the attached report which gives something of the background of these Palestinians. In addition to this, I can give you the following information regarding the actual amounts of commodities shipped by Church World Service during the last two years, and the amount we hope to ship during 1957.

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CHURCH WORLD SERVICE SHIPMENTS TO EGYPT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEEDY PALESTINE REFUGEES

1955 - Shipped

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
<u>Egypt</u> -		
Butter	60,012	\$26,705.34
Butter Oil	49,995	26,747.33
Cheese	190,904	59,645.58
Clothing	4,202	4,202.00
Cottonseed Oil	30,030	6,906.90
Milk	<u>50,004</u>	<u>11,000.88</u>
	<u>385,147</u>	<u>135,208.00</u>

1956 - Shipped

<u>Egypt</u> -		
Automobile	3,390	1,992.77
Clothing, etc.	56,214	59,544.25
Multi Vitamins, Drops & Tablets	710	1,956.40
Milk	116,058	18,639.33
Beans	<u>80,000</u>	<u>4,800.00</u>
	<u>256,372</u>	<u>86,932.75</u>

1957 - Surplus Requests from Egypt

Wheat Flour	360,000 lbs.
Rice	105,200 lbs.
Milk	120,000 lbs.

In addition to this assistance which has come through the I.C.A. and the Department of Agriculture, we have sent clothing, food, multi-purpose vitamins, and other miscellaneous supplies. We have also provided cash funds in the amount of \$30,000 for projects of rehabilitation and self-help.

We trust this information will prove helpful and that we may count

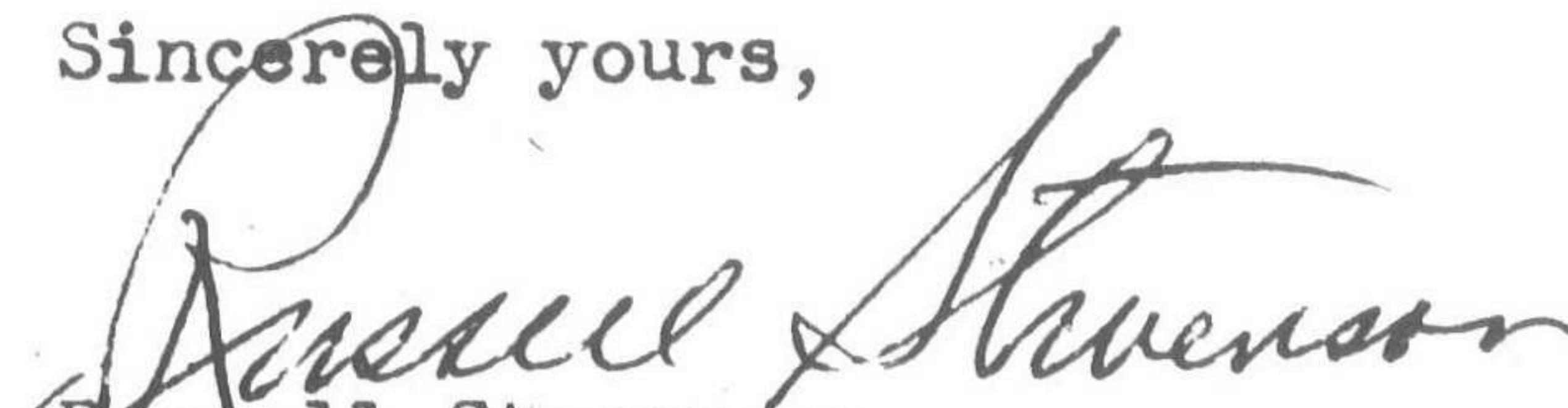
Mr. Stuart Rockwell

-3-

February 20, 1957

on the endorsement of the State Department as we carry forward this modest program among Palestine refugees.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Russell Stevenson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Russell Stevenson

Director, Asia and

Non-European Areas

RS:mlc

Enc.

P.S. I am also enclosing a copy of our Plan of Operation as approved by the ICA.

RS

Brief Report of Palestine Refugee's

Social Conditions in Egypt

It is estimated that there are about 2500 families of the Palestine refugees in Egypt, with an average of six persons per family. Practically all live in Lower Egypt, about 900 families in Cairo, 120 in Alexandria, 100 in Port Said, and the rest widely and thinly scattered in towns and villages of Gharbia, Sharqia, and Canal Zone areas. Estimates indicate that 75% of these families came from Jaffa, 8% were from Jerusalem, and the rest originated from Haiffa, Akka, Lydda, Majdal, Gaza, Beersheba, and the neighboring smaller towns. These people were mainly town people, with a small percentage of farmers, who are mainly now living in Sharqiya Province.

The refugees came from three Palestinian socio-economic groups, the upper, middle, and lower classes. Included among the first would be the landlords, big business leaders, and members of professions; in the middle class would be the white collar workers, clerks, shop owners, and craftsmen; the lower class included traders (small), and the skilled handicraftsmen, and the unskilled workers and farmers. Upon entering Egypt it is estimated that 10% were from the first group, about 35% from the second, and 55% in the third.

As the years of their exile passed, and as many had to spend all of whatever jewelry or money that they brought out with them, and as no defined and feasible aims or goals in life appeared for them, a great number began moving down in their socio-economic scale of living. For some years, moreover, it was officially not allowed for the refugees to be employed. Certain factors tended to keep some of them on the same relative socio-economic scale, however, such as previous educational training, blood relationship with Egyptian families, and an opportunistic attitude towards life. Educated upper and middle class Palestinians kept the same occupation and income and living standard as before. Those in Port Said, Damietta, and Zagazig, who encountered Egyptian relatives, among who some had migrated and inter-married with Palestinians some years before 1948 in Jaffa, also were holding to similar occupations and standards. And in general, refugees who quickly took a pragmatic attitude to their misfortune in 1948, creating new life goals and leaving the political situation as refugees largely aside - although never forgotten - found new focus of attention and tended to maintain similar living standards, etc.

Comparatively, more upper class refugees are to be found in Cairo than in other cities of Egypt. These moved there of their own volition, seeking the comforts of the metropolis, and able to afford it. Most of the middle class seems to have gravitated to Cairo and Alexandria, for there they could work as clerks, small shop owners, etc., comparable to their previous situation in Palestine. The lower class is widely scattered in Lower Egypt, and in proportion to the other two classes are strongest in Port Said, Mansoura, Damietta, Ismailia, and Zagazig. Yet, a good number of them are also to be seen in Cairo and Alexandria, and from this number some of the worst suffering is experienced.

The basic physical needs of refugees in Cairo and Alexandria are more laboriously met than in other Egyptian areas where refugees reside, particularly, housing rentals, food costs, clothing, and commercial entertainment is also more expensive, as well as more numerous. Refugees of the lower class, therefore, find it often exceedingly hard to meet their basic life requirements in these two cities. This becomes more acute each day, under the pressure of low income jobs and the absence of known better work opportunities.

With few exceptions, nearly all refugees face deep future anxieties: an unknown future fate, and unknown future location and vocation; the feeling of being "strangers" in the host country; and the lack of real community and national identity, in which they feel that they "belong". In Palestine this was all supplied for them in the nearness of relatives in the same town, if not on the same street, and by the easy and constant stream of emotionally-satisfying visits and close inter-personal relations of the typical small town or village life. Also, this was obtained by the feeling of Palestinian national identity and community, in visible and concrete reality. This is lacking among all refugees in Gaza, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, as it is in Egypt and other Arab-speaking countries, and in the whole world. These psychological insecurities are made more acute among the middle and lower income groups by more urgent physical needs and wants. Many must constantly hunt for work, and often change their jobs. Many, if working, are not employed permanently, and those who have permanent or semi-permanent positions must be satisfied with low incomes, slow wage increases, etc. Numerous individuals undertake to find two jobs, one regular and another at least part-time.

This situation is much apparent among the lower income group who live in Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said, as the cost of living is highest in Egypt in these areas. Lower class refugees who live in the Sharqiah Province, and those who have Egyptian relatives or who have married Egyptians are comparatively better off. Many of these are engaged in occupations similar to that of Palestine.

Such conditions among the lower Palestinian class encourages such sociological breakdowns as that of the husband divorcing his wife, or desertion, or temporary separation due to economic needs, and juvenile delinquency, and prostitution, all of which are known. There is growing skepticism and bitterness in the psychological reactions of this group. And the more typical symptoms of "refugee psychology" - that the World has let them down, that their life opportunities have been stolen, and consequently everyone owes them something - are in evidence, just as in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, in the UNRWA-sponsored camps for refugees. In Egypt, these refugees feel that all organizations and groups which help them in any way, without regard to source, must aid them each time they ask for aid. There is expressed the feeling that officials and administrators of such groups should carry basic family responsibilities, such as providing for children and relatives. Individuals tend to develop distinctive personality reactions, i.e., constant health complaints; discussion of urgent physical wants; some jealousy toward those who are better off, even if they are refugees; distrust of administrators, officials (i.e. suspicion that goods or services are being withheld or misappropriated); evasiveness about revealing the present income of the family, etc.

At present in Egypt the numerous helping organizations in behalf of refugees from Palestine include the Ministry of Social Welfare (the Voluntary Higher Committee), the Palestine Affairs Department of the Ministry of War, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Voluntary Foreign Aid, the Arab League, the All-Palestine Gov't, the Church World Service-EIMCC, the Arab And Oriental Ladies Society, and the Red Crescent Society. There is a wide variety of aid given from among all groups, but with no concerted effort made to interchange information on aid given, duplication of effort is inevitable, and imbalance of aid, especially in Cairo, where all organizations center, is discovered in occasional cases. Added to this is the somewhat frustrating existence of an UNRWA sub-office in Cairo which has no authority or funds to aid the refugees who are actually living in Egypt, aside from employing them in their organization, and extending certain helpful miscellaneous information from time to time.

The needy middle or lower class refugee in Egypt therefore understandably "plays off one group" against the other as to getting emergency aid, in a regular sequence of time. Going from one organization to another, he tries his luck, in behalf of a few pounds or piasters per week, month, etc. He centers a regular part of his life around this objective, and becomes quite skilled in presenting his situation. No single organization can answer his basic or real needs at any one time, or succession of times, and this results in deepening dependency habits, increased irritation on the part of those who constantly see his face, and mutual disenchantment and general misgivings. It is a bad circle, and the feelings of the refugees are being underlined and deepened by the previously mentioned emotional insecurities and psychological fears that are now endemic in refugee life. With each year, more middle class refugees are having to lower their living standards and are caught up in this cycle, even as others tend by good fortune to improve their economy.

Church World Service-ELMCC at present is trying to provide a wide range of assistance, but with a very small budget of £.2500: surplus foods each month - such as cheese, butter, milk; clothing distribution; small and larger non-interest business loans; emergency relief and medical aid; educational and vocational scholarships. Refugees receiving the surplus foods in various sections of Egypt tend to feel, when being interviewed, that this aid is theirs by right, and is owed them in perpetuity. Those in charge of distributing such foods are faced with some problems of supply and delay in routine, especially in the Provinces. This causes some suspicion that the administrators are misappropriating some supplies. There is a danger that an indefinite continuation of this aid, particularly in areas other than in Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said, will increase an attitude of dependency upon the part of the refugees to all those whom they know to be aiding them. And yet refugees in the Provinces are better off than 50% of their compatriots in this category, who are living in the larger cities. This latter group is in miserable condition, in unhygienic dwelling spaces, in overcrowded areas, and lacking sufficient diet.

Such conditions, along with absence of or non-permanence of work, the low income of many, are causing among the young generation, and also among the elder, mal-nutritional disease and nervous disorders. It is recommended that food and clothing aid be continued for a limited time for this group, until they are in better condition physically to find their own support in life.

We conclude in general concerning the surplus food and other material aid for refugees in Egypt that it is advisable to continue for a limited period of time. This should be viewed as a quick remedy, especially for the lower income group, and this group particularly located in Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said, where cost of living is higher than other cities and villages. In the future more effort should be placed upon rehabilitation aid, such as work placement aid as possible, or training; the educational and vocational training of the youth; and more short and long-term business loans. It is considered probable that a long-continued surplus food program among all the 55% of the low-income group will definitely encourage the feeling of dependency, as its evidences are already clear, as stated above. More stress should be applied toward making this group a self-supporting group, feeling a sense of dignity in life as they earn a living by their own sweat and ability. For it is this which may yield them the balance of view which will ward off psychological feelings of insecurity, the feeling of stateless people, and the feeling of strangeness and alienation in most countries and the lack of a known future.

After all, the human being gets life reward and enjoyment if he feels that he feeds himself by his own labor, as well as those for whom he is responsible, his wife, children, brothers, sisters, and parents. This "feeding" includes not only food, but all other basic needs, i.e., shelter, medicine, education, etc. Therefore the surplus foods program, after coming to a terminal point in 1957, could well be shifted in emphasis to rehabilitation, and be restricted to the very needy such as orphans, widows, invalids, blind, and handicapped, in short, those who have no capacity for self-support. Their condition is in no way anything that they can help.

The rehabilitation emphasis itself should be better co-ordinated. Those who are assisting refugees would consult together, at least to the point of exchanging information as to who and in what way aid is given. This would minimize total costs, avoid overlapping, and prevent the spread of the attitude that nothing is really being done. It is also desirable that relatives among the refugees in Egypt be helped to join each other, if work opportunity allows. It is also recommended that the refugees be encouraged toward taking up the same sort of an occupation that he had, or for which he was originally preparing in Palestine. No doubt the establishment of clubs by Palestinians for mutual self-help and community is also needed.

Aug. 30, 1956

Suleiman El-Khalidi

NOTE: Mr. Khalidi is a member of the Relief Committee staff in Egypt where he has helped in the distribution of Church World Service food and supplies. He is now studying at the University of Michigan.

Russell Stevenson

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

• CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, INC. •
215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.
Cable Address CHURCHSERV Tel. SPring 7-6300

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The Rev. Russell Stevenson
Director Asia and
Non-European Areas

The Rev. Frank L. Hutchison
Associate Director Asia and
Non-European Areas

January 6, 1956

PLAN OF OPERATION

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES

PROGRAM IN:

EGYPT

- 1 - DISTRIBUTING AGENCY: The Egypt Inter-Mission Council Committee on Refugee problems, a sub-committee of the Near East Christian Council Committee for Refugee Work which acts for Church World Service, New York.
- 2 - AMERICAN SUPERVISOR/PERSONNEL: Mr. J. Malcolm McCallum, an American citizen, is the full time representative of Church World Service for Egypt outside of Gaza. His address is Mr. J. M. McCallum, 29, Cherif Pacha, Block A, Flat 14, Cairo, Egypt. EIMCC consists of ten church workers and clergymen, of various nationalities, giving direction and assistance to this program.
- 3 - PROCEDURES FOR DISTRIBUTION: The commodities will be consigned to:

J. M. McCallum, c/o Brig. Gen. Mohamed Osman Shedid
Quartermaster General
Abbaya Barracks
Cairo, Egypt

The Foreign Ministry of the Egyptian Government has "approved the reception of such commodities and agreed to admit it into the country free of custom duties and internal taxation. The handling and distribution of the supplies have been entrusted to the offices of the Quartermaster General." In practice, this means that the Quartermaster General provides for inland transportation and storage of all commodities prior to actual distribution to the refugees.

Actual distribution is carried on at four points in Cairo and at eight points in Lower Egypt (i.e. Port Said, Ismailia, Alexandria, etc.). EIMCC operates one of the Cairo points; Red Crescent societies operate one point in Cairo and six in Lower Egypt; the Arab and Oriental Ladies' Association operates one point in Cairo and the People's Welfare Society operate one point in Cairo and two in Lower Egypt. The actual distribution of food to the refugees is done by Egyptian private welfare societies and is under the cognizance of the CWS representative.

- 4 - COORDINATION: Thus far EIMCC is the sole American Voluntary Agency working in Egypt outside of Gaza for Palestinian refugees. UNRWA does not have authorization to operate in Egypt outside of Gaza. Therefore, until this situation changes, only CWS-NECC-EIMCC has official sanction by the Egyptian Government to aid Palestinian refugees in Egypt outside of Gaza.

Egyptian assistance and coordination comes through the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Voluntary Foreign Aid, 18, Sharia Hoda Shaarawy, Cairo, Major H. I. Salama, Executive Officer.

U.S. Overseas Mission to Egypt has established a Committee of Voluntary Agency representatives to coordinate all U.S.A. commodity distribution programs. Social Welfare Officer, Howell Williams, USOM, 12, Sharia Tolombat, Garden City, Cairo, serves as adviser to this Coordinating Committee.

5 - CATEGORIES AND RECIPIENTS: The department of Social Welfare of the Republic of Egypt has conducted an initial survey of needy Palestinian refugees in Egypt outside of Gaza. Thus far, a total of 1038 families, constituting 5,218 persons qualifies for assistance. Others are being added as further survey over widely scattered areas continues. The CWS representative regularly visits the refugees in their homes to ascertain their circumstances. Upon his recommendation, persons may be added to or taken from the food lists.

6 - ELIGIBILITY FOR AID: The Department of Social Welfare uses a comprehensive system of ascertaining the living standards of the refugees who may qualify for aid. This involves the question of the determination of the nationality, the time of arrival into Egypt, and the general support level per person per month. Persons definitely below five L.E. (approx. \$15.00/person/month) qualify for refugee aid. This accords with the general Egyptian Government standard of determining the basis upon which most Voluntary Foreign Agencies assist persons with relief commodities.

7 - BASIS FOR CALCULATING REQUIREMENTS: We ask the following.

2 lbs. of cheese	per person	per month.		
2 lbs. of butter	#	"	"	"
* 1 lb. of P. Milk	"	"	"	"
** 1 lb. of C. S. Oil	"	"	"	"

8 - DISTRIBUTION SAFEGUARDS: Each distribution is noted on distribution lists and on the refugee's registration cards. Also, see last sentence of paragraph #5.

Visits by the CWS representative to the homes of more than 700 refugees since August 1, 1955, indicate maximum use of all foods by the refugees themselves.

* Powdered milk never officially ordered, but now desired in lieu of cottonseed oil, which is no longer available.

** Cottonseed oil, not received until third quarter of 1955, distributed retroactively in November and December of 1955 on a basis of six months.

RS
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
215 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.



SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Stuart Rockwell
U.S. Department of State
Office of Near Eastern Affairs
Washington 25, D. C.

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March 6 1957

In reply refer to
NEA:NE

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 20, 1957, in which you discuss the matter of the Palestine refugees now located in lower Egypt who are dependent for relief upon charitable organizations such as the Church World Service. The information in your letter and its enclosures with respect to the work that Church World Service is carrying out in Egypt is most helpful.

May I suggest that the Church World Service discuss its requirements for government surplus commodities needed to continue its work among the Palestine refugees in Egypt with the staff of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid? This staff will, of course, wish to take into account the activities of other relief organizations which may be assisting these same people.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart W. Roswell
Stuart W. Roswell
Deputy Director
Office of Near Eastern Affairs

The Reverend Russell Stevenson,
Director, Asia and Non-European Areas,
Church World Service, Inc.,
215 Fourth Avenue,
New York 3, New York

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2/28/57, 3/4/57

Clearances:

Mr. Hoffacker
ICA- Miss Kane

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In reply refer to
NEA:NE

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

discuss the matter
Thank you very much for your letter of February 20, 1957, in which you outline the plight of the Palestine refugees now located in lower Egypt who are dependent for relief upon charitable organizations such as the Church World Service. The information in your letter and its enclosures with respect to the work that Church World Service is carrying out in Egypt is most helpful.

May I suggest that the Church World Service discuss its requirements for government surplus commodities needed to continue its work among the Palestine refugees in Egypt with the staff of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid? This staff will, of course, wish to take into account the activities of other relief organizations which may be assisting these same people.

If I can be of further assistance to you and your organization in carrying out your charitable undertaking please communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

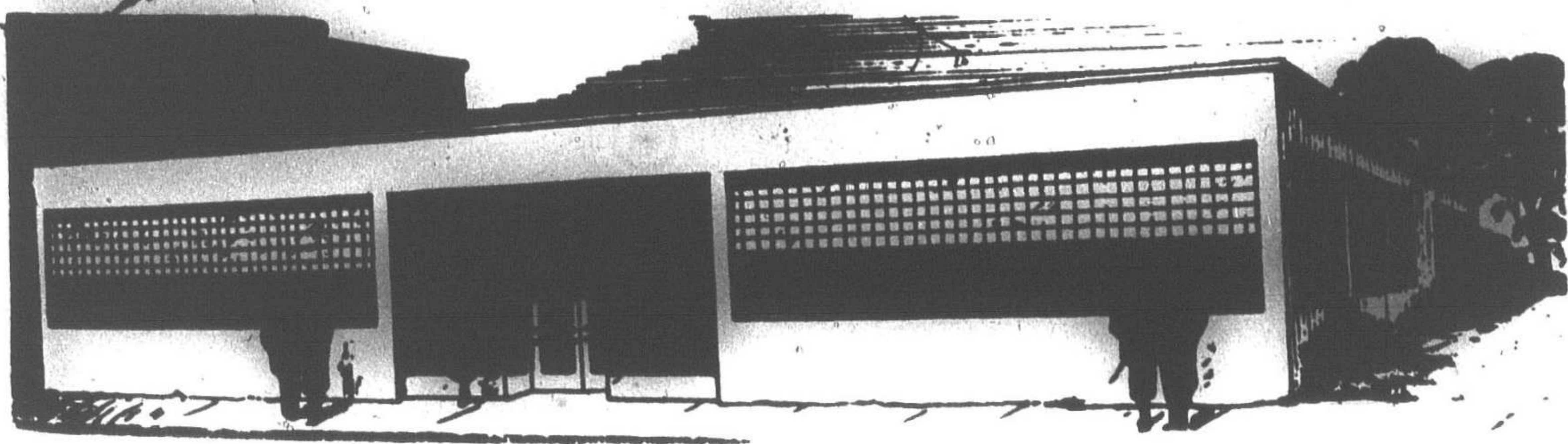
Stuart W. Rockwell
Deputy Director
Office of Near Eastern Affairs

The Reverend Russell Stevenson,
Director, Asia and Non-European Areas,
Church World Service, Inc.,
215 Fourth Avenue,
New York 3, New York

Clearances:

NE - Mr. Hoffacker
ICA - Miss Kane

NEA:NE:RRoberts:ad
February 28, 1957



132 - 136 West Main Street

Telephones: Dict 3761

P. O. Box 711

Rock Hill, South Carolina

b February 20, 1957

Mr. William Rountree
Assistant Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rountree:

Our attention has been called to an article the accuracy of which we should like to check against available State Department information.

Published this month by the B'nai B'rith in its National Jewish Monthly, the article alleges former administrative officers of Nazi Germany are now administering some Egyptian Government agencies. The article alleges the Egyptian agencies have the same functions and, in some cases, the same names as their Nazi counterparts. For instance, in the Egyptian Intelligence Service is the Secret State Police, paralleling the Gestapo (Geheime Staats Polizei). Further, the allegations point to atrocities, current and tangibly in preparation, closely matching those perpetrated under Hitler.

The article carries the note that it has been referred to the State Department, urging an investigation of its charges. In another section of the February issue of this monthly, it is stated that the charges were discussed with the Secretary of State by B'nai B'rith president Philip M. Klutznick.

Might we know the results of these talks, if any, in terms of moving ahead with an investigation, and whether or not the allegations have been substantiated or discredited in State Department appraisals?

Sincerely yours,

Hal Allen

Hal Allen
Managing Editor

HA/nhp

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In reply refer to
NEA:NE

March 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Allen:

I have your letter of February 20, 1957 to Mr. Rountree inquiring regarding the B'nai B'rith report on the mistreatment of Jews in Egypt. This report has been referred to our Embassy in Cairo for investigation and comment. The Embassy has not yet submitted its opinion and findings.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart M. Rockwell
Deputy Director
Office of Near Eastern Affairs

Mr. Hal Allen,
Managing Editor,
EVENING NEWS,
P. O. Box 711,
Rock Hill, South Carolina.

John

NEA:NE:LDinmore:SRockwell:fog

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21
CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

February 25, 1957

TO : NEA - William M. Rountree
FROM : NE - Fraser Wilkins, *wf*
SUBJECT : Call by Jewish Group on the Situation Affecting
Jews in Egypt

Discussion:

Mr. Irving M. Engel, President of the American Jewish Committee, will call at 2:30 p.m., February 26, to discuss the situation affecting Jews in Egypt. He will be accompanied by Dr. Joachim Prinz, Vice-President, American Jewish Congress; Lester Gutterman, Chairman, Immigration Committee, Anti-Defamation League; Mrs. Pearl Willen, Vice-President, National Council of Jewish Women; and Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, President, Synagogue Council of America.

Mr. Engel has specifically suggested, in the attached letter of January 24, 1957 (Tab A), that the Secretary recommend to the Attorney General that he apply the powers vested in him by Section 212(d)(5) of the McCarran-Walter Act, to allow a fair share of these Egyptian refugees to come to this country under parole status. You have said that you would be pleased to discuss this proposal (Tab B).

Although there is no special program involving the McCarran-Walter Act to permit the entrance of Jews from Egypt under parole status, there has been Congressional and other interest in such a program. Initiative for the suggested program would seem to lie with the Congress or the White House rather than the Department of State, as this is not primarily a foreign policy matter.

The status of Jews in Egypt is still not clear but our impression is that the sizeable exodus noted some months ago is no longer taking place and that the problem appears to be a long-range one involving the desire of perhaps half of the total Jewish community (estimated 50,000) to leave Egypt as soon as they can liquidate their effects. The attached Embassy Cairo memorandum of January 9, 1957 goes into more detail in this respect (Tab C).

We have learned confidentially that the International Committee for European Migration (ICEM) has decided to assume responsibility for the estimated 10,000 stateless Jews in Egypt but that such assistance as

ICEM is

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ICEM is able to render may be jeopardized if UN/Egyptian relations deteriorate (Tab C). In any case, approximately 2,000 stateless Jews are reported to have arrived in Israel and the Israeli Government is on record as reiterating that Israel stands ready to receive other Jews in this category. Canada and Australia are also reported to have received an unspecified number of Jews from Egypt in recent months.

Approximately 3,000 Jews of British or French origin have departed for the United Kingdom or France. This group must be regarded separately since they also bear the stigma of being enemy nationals as far as the Egyptians are concerned.

Recommendations:

That you make the following points:

- 1) We will keep up our efforts through diplomatic channels with the Government of Egypt on behalf of these people;
- 2) that we have the impression that recently there has been some amelioration of the situation;
- 3) that the matter of action by the Attorney General to permit Jews from Egypt to enter the United States is not one which falls within your responsibility, but you are sure it is being given full consideration within the Government.

Attachments:

- Tab A: Letter of Jan. 24, 1957 from Mr. Engel to the Secretary of State
- Tab B: Mr. Rountree's reply to Mr. Engel of Feb. 5, 1957
- Tab C: Memorandum of Jan. 9, 1957 to Ambassador Hare from Mr. Schnee
- Tab D: Rome Tel 2897, Jan. 11, 1957

NEA:NE:LHoffacker:feg

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LAURENCE CURTIS
10TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS
(NEWTON; BROOKLINE; BOSTON
WARDS 4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, 21)
1630 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TEL. NATIONAL 8-3120, EXT. 609

COMMITTEE ON THE
JUDICIARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 25, 1957

WILLIAM KLOEPFER, JR.
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

BOSTON OFFICE:
MISS LOUISE BUSHMAN
SECRETARY
53 STATE STREET, ROOM 706
TEL. LAFAYETTE 3-2677

ACTION
is assigned to

SEA

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This refers again to my letter of January 8, 1957 forwarding for your attention the views of my constituent, Mr. Jerome Medalie of 1487 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts with respect to the treatment of Jews in Egypt.

① Assistant Secretary Hill was kind enough to reply under date of February 5, and I forwarded to Mr. Medalie a copy of this letter and its enclosed statement. My constituent has now written me again with further reference to this matter and the Department's position, and I am therefore glad to forward copy of his letter to me of February 21st (enclosed) for your attention.

Your response will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Laurence Curtis

Draft file ✓
Enclosure

ENC. ATT: FAIR

further protect & treatment of Jews in Egypt

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This letter (and its enclosures, if any) micro-filmed for RM/R records

COHN, RIEMER & POLLACK
Counsellors at Law
One Fifty-Nine Devonshire Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

February 21, 1957

Hon. Laurence Curtis
House of Representatives
Congress of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Curtis:

May I express to you my appreciation for your responsiveness to my letter of January 3, 1957, regarding the current plight of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt. I also wish to thank you for your active efforts to communicate my point of view to appropriate persons and agencies in our government.

It was heartening to learn that the Department of State was endeavoring to ascertain the true facts and that the "American Ambassador at Cairo has been in continuing contact with the Egyptian Government on the matter." Nevertheless, while these efforts have been in progress over the last six weeks, the situation, according to refugees who have recently left Egypt, has shown no improvement whatsoever. And, in view of our current policy of avoiding the creation of antagonisms or irritations against the United States in Egypt and other Arab countries at any cost, it is no wonder that the situation has not improved.

Thus, I cannot say that I am at all satisfied with the reply nor with the conduct of the Department of State on this matter. I urge you again to press for United States action on the floor of the General Assembly of the United Nations, similar to the action which our U.N. delegation speedily took when there were reports of maltreatment of Hungarians only a few months ago.

Very truly yours,

S/ Jerome Medalie

JM/rw

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March 25 1957

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In reply refer to
SEV 874.411/2-2557

Dear Mr. Curtis:

I refer to your letter of February 25, 1957 enclosing a copy of a letter expressing the further views of Mr. Jerome Medalie of Brookline, Massachusetts, concerning the treatment of persons of Jewish faith in Egypt.

This Government continues to be greatly concerned over the status of the Jews in Egypt and a number of conversations have been held with the Egyptian authorities. We think the situation has improved to some extent, and we will continue to express our interest in this problem in the manner we think best calculated to help the people concerned.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Robert C. Hill
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Laurence Curtis,
House of Representatives.

S/S CR
MAR 20 1957 P.M.
to H for signature
MAR 25 1957

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SAW

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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February 25, 1957

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RIV. H.

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Respectfully referred to the Department of
State for appropriate handling. No acknow-
ledgement has been made in this office.

[Signature]

SHERMAN ADAMS

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
INVESTMENTS
REAL ESTATE AND
INDUSTRIAL

LOWENSTEIN BROTHERS

807 COMMERCE BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI
February 23-1957

April 2 1957
VICTOR 2-1

The Honorable Sherman Adams,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
FEB 25 9 48 AM '57

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Dear Governor,

As I mentioned in my letter of February 22nd regarding the behavior of Nassar and that they are using the same methods as they did in Germany, and probably by the same people, is set out in the enclosed article from the Kansas City Jewish Chronicle which I received today.

As sad as this outlook is, it does not stop here.

If we are not interested in stopping slavery wherever it may be, we may be the slaves of tomorrow.

I thought you would be interested in these articles.

Cordially yours,

Louis Lowenstein
LOUIS LOWENSTEIN

LL/MK

Adams

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APR 11 1957

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Egyptian Jewry's Tale of Horror

Exclusive! Personal Interview with "Mr. Menachem" Eye-Witness of Egyptian Persecutions

By HY VILE

The recent Middle East crisis in which the fate of almost 60,000 Egyptian Jews hangs in the balance has been the subject of headlines in every newspaper in the country. All radio and TV commentators have indulged in presenting many word pictures and actual photographs of these happenings. As a general observation, few Jews and far fewer non-Jews, have any idea of the extent of the persecution of the Jews in Egypt and its unusual parallel to the Hitler period leading to the extermination of 6,000,000 Jews.

Recently an eye-witness of these happenings in Egypt visited in Kansas City and your reporter was privileged to ask him the questions and received the answers which are reprinted here. The identity of this Egyptian Jew whose family had lived in Cairo for 3 generations cannot be revealed. He has relatives still in that country and additional persecution could result. For purposes of reporting we shall use the name

David Menachem as the eye-witness.

Q. Mr. Menachem, how many Jews do you believe lived in Egypt prior to the Nasser persecutions?

A. In November, 1956, there were between 50,000 and 60,000 Jews in Egypt. The largest city, Cairo, had the largest concentration of Jews. This was a very Orthodox community, observing Jewish tradition in the minutest detail. The people, that is the Jews, were all helpful to each other, and recognized their common problems. The Cairo Jewish community would never let any Jew in Cairo become a charge on the non-Jewish organizations. We took care of the sick, the widows, the orphans, the poor, in conformity with the best in Jewish tradition. What happened during the latter part of 1956 is almost unbelievable and indescribable. Unless you had read what had happened in Hitler Europe, you would be amazed at the parallel.

Q. What happened to you and your family, Mr. Menachem?

A. I haven't seen my family since early December. We were in the very fortunate group who saw what was coming and got out. Of course everything we had was confiscated. Almost 50 years of effort is now gone. But we have our lives. My parents and many of my relatives are now in a friendly European country.

Q. How was this confiscation program carried out?

A. In the middle of the night, Egyptian soldiers and police knocked at our door and told us we would have to sign a paper conveying all of our property, stores, houses, merchandise, bank deposits and all that we owned for a ridiculous sum. Further, that we must leave the country at once. But one member of the family would be taken into protective custody. You know what that means. It's exactly the same thing that the SS used in Germany. The only thing we could do was to sign. Then there were four prisons set up in Cairo and close to the city to keep these Jews. One was the former Abraham Bettesh Community School where the "friend-

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT

Central File: Decimal File 874.411, Internal Economic, Industrial And Social Affairs., People., Egypt, Race Problems, Disturbances., January 11, 1957 - August 30, 1957. January 11, 1957 - August 30, 1957. MS Egypt: Records of the U. S. Department of State, 1853-1962: Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Egypt (Decimal Files 774, 874, and 974), 1955-1959. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com/apps/doc/SC5111712117/GDSC?u=uagm&sid=GDSC&xid=e6c7e2fb&pg=198. Accessed 8 May 2021.